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STATE PRIMARY PLAN ASSURES MAJORITY RULE

Wisconsin Proposal Does Away With Necessity of 'Run-Off' Vote

CONTESTS IN PARTIES DECIDED AT ELECTION

Scheme Would Obviate Need of Slate-Making, Sponsors Tell Political Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An ingenious plan to insure majority control of primary elections, increase interest of voters of all parties and break the power of political dictatorship in states where it is firmly entrenched, has been advanced in Wisconsin. Because of its universal applicability, it is being called to the attention of students of political science throughout the United States.

Efforts to make American political nominating machinery thoroughly responsive to the will of the majority are not new, but few of the plans tested have been simple enough to work successfully when thousands of voters are involved, and at the same time effective enough to furnish a really satisfactory result.

The procedure involved in the proposal in Wisconsin, a state which has served as a proving ground for other novel ideas in the field of politics, eliminates the expense of holding a second or "run-off" primary now frequently employed by various states. Its operation may be illustrated as follows:

The primary election is held, as at present. No candidate receives a majority of the votes cast in either party for Governor of the State. Brown and White lead the Republicans in the number of votes received, so their names are placed on the ballot for the general election. Smith and Jones, the leading Democrats, also remain in the race.

Classified by Parties
Then the general election is held, each voter casting his ballot for the one man he desires to elect. The votes received by Brown and White are then counted; Brown wins, thus becoming the official Republican nominee. Smith, likewise, receives a majority of the Democratic votes.

The same ballots are then recounted, classified merely as Democratic or Republican. If the total vote cast for Brown and White exceeds the total for Smith and Jones, then Brown is elected Governor. Provision is also made for counting the ballots of voters who merely place a mark in the circle above the party column. These votes are not counted in the race to determine the final nominee, but are added to the party total in the final count.

As may readily be seen, the plan consists in effect of a regular primary and then a second or "run-off" primary and an election combined as one. It was suggested by Col. Charles K. Lush, former Wisconsin news-

Russian Aviators at Seattle; May Attempt Atlantic

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Safe in Seattle after a hazardous flight from Moscow, four Russian aviators disclosed that they were considering a transatlantic flight as a sequel to their present undertaking, which will be completed when they reach New York.

After a 1000-mile flight from Waterfall, Alaska, during which their plane, Land of the Soviets, battled a 35-mile-an-hour head wind, the four aviators reached here at dusk Oct. 13. S. A. Shestakov, chief pilot of the plane, revealed that a hop across the Atlantic was under consideration.

If the Russians cross the Atlantic, they expect to continue on to Moscow from the west by thus making a complete round-the-world flight.

The hop from Waterfall took 10 hours and 10 minutes, Boris V. Sterlingov, navigator, said. The plane glided into the air at Waterfall at 7:20 a. m. Pacific standard time, and reached here at 5:30 p. m. Most of the way the ship cleared the waves at an elevation of only 15 feet because of the fog and headwinds. The maximum elevation was less than 100 feet. The plane followed the irregular shore line all the way, thereby flying almost twice the air line distance from Waterfall to Seattle.

Work will be begun immediately on the removal of the pontoons and the substitution of land gear on the plane. From Seattle the aviators will fly to San Francisco. From San Francisco they plan to go to Cheyenne, Wyo., Chicago, Dearborn and New York. The aviators have received a special invitation to visit Henry Ford at Dearborn, they disclosed. Since their departure from Moscow the fliers have been in the air about 100 hours for the 10,000 miles.

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American Teachers Tour Japan as Good-Will Guests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tacoma, Wash. —To PROMOTE better understanding of Japan in the United States, particularly in schools of the Pacific Northwest, the Japanese steamship line, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, gave two American teachers a passage to Japan and a six weeks' tour of their country this summer.

Miss Harriet Johnson of Tacoma and Miss Mary Ashley of Seattle, both teachers in junior high schools, were chosen. At Tokyo the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin was expected. Part of Korea was also included in the trip.

Step Is Taken to Save Undue Business Loss

Credit Men Seek to Help Concerns That Totter Before They Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Efforts to rehabilitate failing business enterprises before they reach the point where liquidation is the only alternative are to be made in cities throughout the United States as a result of the secretaries-managers conference of the National Association of Credit Men, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel here. This "business service," newest of the credit men's activities, was reported a tremendous benefit to industry in general by representatives of cities where it is in use.

The plan, according to Bruce Bennett, manager of the central division of the national association, is for business service groups of credit men to lend a hand when the credit information service maintained by the organization shows the business affairs of a debtor gradually becoming worse. O. S. Dibern, manager of the western division, described the system by which the San Francisco functionaries, when such a situation becomes apparent, San Francisco, Dallas, Cincinnati, Kansas City and a few other points have been leaders in this field.

"We have a business service committee composed of the chairmen of 22 local trade groups," Mr. Dibern said. "When the danger signal goes up in our reports on a certain concern, and any creditor feels that the account warrants an investigation, we immediately circulate all interested creditors, asking whether they desire to participate morally and financially in giving concerted business service. If the answer is affirmative, the matter is referred to a business expert, employed full time for this work."

The expert's findings are laid before the creditors at a specially called meeting. The facts are discussed and definite recommendations adopted. When the merchant receives these recommendations he follows them. He realizes that he must, for his own sake, keep his account active and to prevent the loss that almost invariably accompanies liquidation. The extent of these losses, according to figures supplied by Henry W. Clausen, president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, is approximately \$600,000,000 a year in the United States. Despite the prevailing prosperity, his statistics reveal 50 men see their businesses crash each day.

In tackling the job of saving an ailing business, the credit men are armed by knowing what factors to watch. The chief cause of failures, many of the leaders believe, is incompetence due to lack of experience or lack of knowledge of proper business methods. This can be remedied. Other factors are deficiency of capital, poor location, dishonesty, or "freeze-out" competition.

The cost of this service, Mr. Dibern explained, is borne by the creditors on a pro rata basis. They are willing to do this because it is to their interest to keep the debtor in business, to keep their account active and to prevent the loss that almost invariably accompanies liquidation. The extent of these losses, according to figures supplied by Henry W. Clausen, president of the Chicago Association of Credit Men, is approximately \$600,000,000 a year in the United States. Despite the prevailing prosperity, his statistics reveal 50 men see their businesses crash each day.

President of Peru Favors Closer Relations With the United States

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Augusto B. Leguia of Peru, whose third consecutive five-year term as President started Oct. 12, declared in an interview with Manuel Hubner, correspondent of La Nacion of Santiago, Chile, that he was in favor of stronger Pan-Americanism and closer relations with the United States, where "lies the future greatness of these republics and nowhere else."

President Leguia declared he believes in Ibero-Americanism only as an ideal, "a philosophic speculation, one of the many dreams that help us live, but it is intended as a species of a racial bloc opposed to the gigantic development of North America, then 'it seems an illusion.'"

Referring to Bolivian protests against the Tacna-Arica treaty, Mr. Leguia declared that Bolivia was mistaken in her methods for obtaining a Pacific outlet, as she could "enter into direct friendly accords with Chile or Peru or any other country with reference to whatever just aspirations or desires the Bolivian people may have," adding that the whole world is now seeking the spirit of peace.

Mr. Leguia pointed out that chief executives must have regard for economic development and Peru is economically close to the United States, adding that personally he loves Spain, but "Spain herself is responsible for placing herself at a distance." Once, while traveling in Spain, Leguia said, he was asked the question, "Where is Peru?"

It is foolish to wage a sentimental battle against the United States, he has given tons to the present century, given the world its economic systems, methods never imagined, counts her resources as no other nation in history, marked the path of modern thought, and with great capital, industry, spirit and enterprise "has compelled the world to follow and understand," Leguia said.

Why It Is Called the City of Palms



Development of Palm Rows Along Highways in Fort Myers, Fla., Which Grew From Idea of Thomas A. Edison.

ATHLETICS WIN WORLD SERIES AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia Comes From Behind by Great Ninth-Inning Rally

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics with a dramatic ninth-inning rally today won the world's championship by beating the Chicago Cubs 3 to 2 in the fifth and deciding game played, with the President and Mrs. Hoover in attendance.

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"A game to be remembered." "Wouldn't have missed it for anything." "One we read about sometimes, but seldom, if ever, see." These and various other expressions of a like nature were on the lips of the thousands of baseball fans who saw the fourth game of the World Series, Saturday, as they flocked to Shibe Park today for the fifth and deciding game played, with the President and Mrs. Hoover in attendance.

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World Series games come and go, but only the memory of a very few will stay with baseball fans as long as the one played Saturday, when the Athletics scored 10 runs in the seventh inning. The man who forgot his name was unfortunate, for baseball history of a spectacular nature was made in the penultimate inning of the series. The Athletics broke out with a vigor long anticipated. Never before in the history of modern World Series has anything like that seventh inning rally been enacted.

It was far beyond the range of expectation that in a World Series game a club could suddenly break out after making only three hits in six innings to score 10 runs in the seventh, and thus overcome a lead of 8 to 0. Upsets occur with rapidity in baseball, it is true, but not upsets of such a startling nature as that. Root had pitched six sparkling innings, not giving a base on balls, allowing only three hits and striking out three men. He had been fine in the pinches and was apparently getting better and better as the game progressed. Even the veterans in the press box, accustomed as they are to all sorts of surprises, were counting their money to see if they had enough to get back to Chicago for a probable sixth game, next Wednesday.

Then the Athletics came to bat. On that incident hangs a tale unparalleled in World Series annals. A "drop" (Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

French Minister Favors European Pooling of Wheat

Tardieu Advises Study of Question as Step to General Agreement

PARIS—Andre Tardieu, Minister of the Interior and one of the strongest men in the Briand Cabinet, puts forward a new argument for European unification in an address to a group of farmers at Giromagny. Underproduction of wheat costing the Continent \$1,000,000,000 annually, can only be made up by countries pooling their interests, he said.

An international study of the wheat question to be followed by international agreement is demanded by M. Tardieu. Examining the situation in France, he applauded the Government's plan to establish a central office solely for the handling of wheat. Though he sees as result help for agriculture, through loans, drainage and better selection of grains, he feels the root of the issue is still left untouched.

Cost of cultivation is today higher than before the World War, in comparison with selling price. No radical improvement can come until farmer receives adequate remuneration.

Despite large crop this year farmers are not making money and abandonment of fields in favor of towns continues unchecked. This wheat problem in France is a social problem even more than an economic one. Tardieu says, and there's no way out save by an international entente. All other European nations, he adds, are suffering much the same for Europe's annual wheat deficit which must be bought overseas reaches 150,000,000 quintals.

He asks investigation by European countries of possibilities of co-operating so as to remove the grain deficit and assure the farmer reasonable gain. He points out also other pressing issues such as the need for freer labor and interchange of industrial products.

Budapest Recalls Exiled Democrats

BUDAPEST—Three Hungarian Social Democratic leaders, Ernst Garami, Emmanuel Buchinger and Jacob Weltner, who had played a prominent part in the post-revolution period here, but have been expelled to live as exiles since, have now been granted official permission to return to Hungary.

While this is an important concession by the Government to the Social Democrats, who have hitherto suffered from lack of strong political leaders, their organ Nepszava declares that such a pardon can only be welcomed as a first step toward a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles.

The Government's policy can hardly be interpreted as democratic, when viewed in the light of other events here. Recently Count Karl Chaky, the National Defense Minister, resigned and was replaced by Julius Goemboes, one-time leader of the chauvinistic society calling itself the "Awakening Magyars."

Further, it is announced that Count Stephan Bethlen, the Premier, declared himself unable to support the program of reforms put forward by the Protestant Bishop of Debreczen. As a result, the bishop is expected to leave the Government Party to organize the small farmers in country districts into a separate political party.

RADIO FANS TAUGHT TO CONSTRUCT SETS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Radio fans who want to experiment in constructing home sets are the students in a new class being taught free of charge here under the auspices of the Board of Education.

In addition to this course, advanced classes in construction and theory are also offered.

FLORIDA BRIDGE IS 'WHITE WAY,' HONORS EDISON

Row of Palms Marks Approach to Span Named for Inventor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT MYERS, Fla.—A row of palms by day and a blaze of lights by night will mark the approach to the new Thomas A. Edison Bridge across the Caloosahatchee River here as a tribute to two contributions made by the great inventor.

The "White Way" celebrates Mr. Edison's invention of the electric light in keeping with the world-wide recognition of "Light's Golden Jubilee." The row of palms recalls a far more simple incident, but one which Fort Myers treasures in its memories of the past quarter century. It was Mr. Edison's donation of the first palm trees to be placed in the city to beautify its thoroughfares.

City Accepts Proposal
It was in May, 1907, that Mr. Edison wrote to the town authorities, offering to have royal palms planted on both sides of the road from Manuel's Branch creek to the end of Riverside Avenue, and to care for them at his own expense for the first year. The city accepted, and Mr. Edison sent to Cuba for the palms, which proved the beginning of a municipal beautification development, as the result of which Fort Myers now is referred to as the "City of Palms."

The bridge which is to bear the inventor's name is being built by the state road department at a cost of \$537,750. The contract with the Central Station Equipment Company of Miami and New York calls for completion in time for dedication on Feb. 11, 1930, which is Mr. Edison's birthday.

The structure will be 4775 feet long with a fill in of 1865 feet. The fill on the south side of the river, the side on which the city of Fort Myers is located, will be 400 feet long while that on the north side will be 1465 feet long. The driveway will be 24 feet wide. The sidewalks for pedestrians will be 4 1/2 feet wide. The whole of the structure is of reinforced concrete with the exception of a steel drawbridge at the river's channel.

Finish Trip By Boat
The bridge traverses the Caloosahatchee River which Mr. Edison first saw from a fishing sloop. In the year 1886, he was in Jacksonville with a friend, en route to the west coast, where he planned to build a winter home. They managed to get as far as Cedar Keys by rail, there were practically no roads and the balance of the trip was made in a fishing sloop which Mr. Edison hired. They sailed up the Caloosahatchee to Fort Myers where Mr. Edison found a clump of bamboo. At the time he was searching for a filament for the incandescent light which he was working on. The idea came to him of using the bamboo for the purpose. He bought the tract of land on which he built his winter home of material which he had moved from Maine. He has since, where he comes each winter and experiments with plants, bushes, shrubs, etc., looking toward the production of rubber in the United States to meet possible national emergencies.

No one has done so much for the village co-operatives as the teachers.

DIGNIFIED RANK GIVEN TO FIELD OF ADVERTISING

National Convention Studies Permanent Market—Banks Watch Trade's Publicity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Advertising is a dignified business and no longer a form of ballyhoo, said Guy C. Smith, president of the Association of National Advertisers, in addressing the opening of the twentieth annual meeting of the association at the New Ocean House.

"Many bankers today," Mr. Smith said, "sense the significance of a company's advertising efforts. They know of their part of a company's program of development, including the building of a permanent market, may exercise so small influence on the line of credit which they are willing to extend."

"I protest against the isolation of advertising from other phases of a business—production, financing and selling—and the rather complaisant accepting of the value of advertising. The old saying 'it pays to advertise' may have served its purpose, in an earlier day, but it is no more true, and it has no more significance than the statement that it pays to sell, or that it pays to produce goods."

Added To; Lopped Off
"No one would think of making these statements," continued Mr. Smith, "they would sound silly. Why has not the statement about advertising sounded silly? It hasn't because advertising has been regarded as useful but not as a necessary ingredient in the complete business formula. Even today advertising can be more easily sold on its generous amounts, or lopped off in large quantities than any other expenditure in a company's business."

"This would not be true if it were viewed by the executives as an integral part of the business enterprise."

"I think advertising agencies must move further in the direction of yielding up some of their professional and technical points to their clients' business needs. In the main, however, it appears to me that this function belongs primarily within the company rather than in an advertising agency."

"In so far as this ideal is realized generally throughout business, regardless of who does it, we shall have better advertising, but far more important than that, we shall have a sounder and more stable business," Mr. Smith said.

Three Factors Involved
Lee H. Bristol, vice-president of Bristol Myers Company, spoke on "The Distribution Director, a new Job in American Business," and stated that the problem for all American business to consider embraces an important and nicely balanced combination of three vital factors—the raising of wages, cutting of costs and increasing profits. J. P. Jordan, a management engineer, spoke on "The Business of the Future," and said that companies pay too little attention to market research. The man of the hour, he said, is the man who can co-ordinate in all departments.

A precedent was established when the doors were opened to publishers and advertising agency executives, who will be permitted to attend the convention and the banquet. The afternoon session was presided over by Leonard B. Lichtenberg, vice-president of the association and director of the university service of Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Bulgarian Teachers Lead Culture Move in Western Europe

SOFIA—Bulgaria is making rapid progress in the problem of bringing a retarded nation up to the cultural level of the western European peoples, largely to the activity of her teachers. According to a recent report of the Sofia County School Inspector, 54 township conferences were held for the teachers last winter in order to keep them in touch with the best methods of teaching the world over. Also 415 school libraries were formed.

Special efforts were made in every township to secure better co-operations between the teachers and parents and to maintain a high standard among the youth.

Savings banks were opened for poor pupils in many schools. The number of free lunch rooms for poor pupils was increased from 13 to 64, and the teachers were largely responsible not only for conducting them, but for collecting funds to support them.

The teachers were the leaders in the movement for the opening of reading rooms and special schools for adults. In the 254 reading rooms in the county the teachers gave 1241 useful and interesting lectures last winter.

No one has done so much for the village co-operatives as the teachers.

Electrical Tools Cost Nation Billion in Year

Atlantic City, N. J.

AMERICAN housewives are buying electrical appliances, largely irons and toasters, at the rate of 17,000,000 a year and at an expenditure of \$350,000,000 annually, W. J. Canada, of New York, director of the National Association of Electrical Manufacturers, told members of the eastern division of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors at their fifth annual meeting just held here.

The Nation's total bill for electrical appliances, equipment and accessories, Mr. Canada said, amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000 in 1928 and probably would exceed that amount this year.

Lighting Plant Will Radiocast Over Its Wires

Cleveland to Have First Exemplification of Select Programs by Cables

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Wired Radio Inc., subsidiary of the \$727,000,000 North American Company has developed a tuning apparatus at their Ampere, N. J., laboratories which will be featured at the coming exhibition at Cleveland where the radical innovation of "wired radio" will be publicly launched. About the size of a candy box, the mechanism is simply a switch which separates three entertainment programs sent out over the ordinary electric light wires from the power house at Cleveland. The exhibition, postponed from last May, is now set for next month.

First public announcement of the plans of the great public utility company to enter the wired radio field were made by C. W. Hough, a director, before the Federal Radio Commission in March, 1929. At this time he stated the company expected to invest \$10,000,000 in wired radio, with possible loss of \$1,700,000 or more, in the first year's operation. As described then, the company proposed to utilize patents of Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, former head of the Army Signal Corps, to radiocast musical and other programs into private houses over ordinary electric light wires, instead of through the ether.

Plans have changed since the original "wired" radio. The company will not attempt to displace radio sets already in use. It will market its new appliance as an attachment to ordinary sets, by which they will be made capable of bringing in programs from "wired" radio, as well as from the ether. The program, the householder will be asked to install the new box-shaped attachment, just as the telephone is now installed. This plugs into any lamp socket. An extension cord attaches it to the normal radio set. By turning the switch on the attachment, the choice of three "wired" radio programs will be available, sent into the house by three-phase high frequency transmitters, utilizing the ordinary electric light wires. The claimed advantages of the system is the complete absence of static or other interference. The programs will also be wholly free from advertising under present plans.

The Wired Radio Company has been manufacturing its attachment to the Ampere laboratories, and apparatus is now on its way to Cleveland. Cleveland has been selected as one of the cities where the North American Company operates an electric light plant, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company. Frank L. Dane, 60 Broadway, New York, is president of the North American Company, which supplies light and power to 750 towns and cities.

As originally planned, Wired Radio intended to enter the program field, and to that end has acquired several large music houses in New York and Europe. An opera library of the Scala Opera House, Milan, containing 4200 operas was secured by the company, illustrating the curious anomalies of modern invention, which has put a big power company into the field of opera.

SOUTH AMERICA TALKS TO SPAIN BY TELEPHONE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Argentina and Uruguay were linked with Spain by telephone for the first time Oct. 12 when the transatlantic radio telephone service of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation was formally inaugurated by conversations between Premier Primo de Rivera, of Spain, at Seville and Dr. Horacion Oyanañarte, foreign minister of Argentina, at Buenos Aires, and Dr. Rufino Dominguez, foreign minister of Uruguay, at Montevideo.

Reception was exceptionally clear, each word being heard distinctly.

LABOR PREMIER TO CONFER WITH MACKENZIE KING

Demilitarization of Naval Bases May Be Taken Up With Ministers

RAMSAY MACDONALD TO EXPLAIN POLICIES

British Prime Minister and Daughter Leave New York En Route for Canada

Following his enthusiastically received visit to Washington with its history-making conversations with President Hoover and the few hours in New York, crowded with incident, including the magnificent speech, radiocast throughout the world, Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is en route to Canada. In Ottawa he will confer with the Dominion Prime Minister and his colleagues and be entertained at several banquets, at one of which he is expected to make a pronouncement of interest, not only to the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations but to the whole world.

The reaction to Mr. MacDonald's visit has, generally speaking, been most favorable. This has especially been the case in England, where even the Opposition press has been cordial in its comments. Unstinted praise, indeed, has been bestowed upon his statement of being willing to take "the risk of peace." Even the press of Italy and France which was not expected to be over-enthusiastic regarding the Hoover-MacDonald conversations has not been unsympathetic.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ON BOARD MACDONALD SPECIAL TRAIN, NEW YORK TO BUFFALO—Leaving New York amid as sincere if not as tumultuous acclaim as greeted him on his arrival the week before last, Ramsay MacDonald is leaving New York, where he will take part in important political conversations with W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion.

Little has been written of the purpose and nature of Mr. MacDonald's Canadian visit because it has been overshadowed by the tremendous importance of his mission in the United States, but it is expected in responsible quarters that understandings to be arrived at in Canada may furnish a vital connecting link between the first stage of Anglo-American co-operation already solidified in Washington and the final success of the Five-Power Naval Conference to be held in January, with its ultimate bearing on general disarmament. Nowadays the views of the self-governing Dominions are taken into account by the Cabinet at Westminster on all issues of foreign policy of major importance.

Therefore, Mr. MacDonald is seizing this opportunity to lay frankly before Mr. King all the results of his conversations with President Hoover. The Prime Minister announced, on leaving Washington, that he took with him a series of questions, all of which are now to be the subject of study by the various departments concerned and of consideration between the Dominions and ourselves with the object of coming to agreement upon them.

These questions in particular will be discussed between the two prime ministers (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Thomas Pledges Drier New York If Elected Mayor

NEW YORK—A pledge to use his utmost endeavor to enforce the prohibition law and the charge that the police are taking speakeasy graft were voiced by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, in an address just delivered here.

Mr. Thomas declared that the estimate by Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, that there are 32,000 speakeasies in New York City was an exaggeration. This, he said, would mean one speakeasy for every 54 adult males, according to United States census figures, and an increase of 1600 per cent in this number of such places since 1925, when there were 2000.

Mr. Thomas described as the reason for Mr. Whalen's overestimate that in the speakeasies he saw a basis in nuisance act enforcement for his demand for 3000 additional policemen.

"Mr. Whalen has qualified the kind of speakeasy to be wiped out," he said, "those 'selling poison liquor, harboring disorderly persons, haunts of criminals and every crime breeding den.' When police can make the choice of what speakeasies are to be or not to be raided, there is a fertile field for graft and it is perfectly patent that in New York City there is a tremendous amount of it."

"I believe that a honest and intelligent police commissioner, backed by the Mayor, backed also by a frank appeal to public opinion, could make immense progress in enforcing the law, could lessen corruption and graft in the police department, and, at the worst, obtain by the honest effort to enforce the law information that we now lack about the best way to handle this difficult problem. To leave the whole problem of enforcement to the federal government is a violation of every sound principle of logical self-government. It simply cannot work. Speakeasies are a local police problem."



Partly Constructed Span Across the Caloosahatchee River at Fort Myers, Fla.

MISS MACDONALD DELIGHTED WITH COUNTRY SCENES

Impressed by the Flaming Beauty of Trees at Westport (Conn.) Estate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Miss Isabel MacDonald has just left New York with her father after a three-day visit which was crowded with a closely interlarded program of engagements.
Her last day here was passed in freedom and relaxation in associations that Miss MacDonald herself likes best. With her father, and in his companionship during most of the day, she was entertained as the guest of Miss Helen Wald at the latter's country home, House on the Pond, near Westport, Conn. The engagement to pass an entire day as guests of Miss Wald—who entertained Mr. MacDonald and his wife on their honeymoon trip here 33 years ago—was made before the British visitors left England. Early in the day they motored out from the Hotel Weylin for a brief respite before they face their strenuous social engagements in Canada.
The drive from New York to Westport keenly delighted Miss MacDonald. The rich scarlets and deeper reds of the American countryside offered a gay and unusual contrast to the sober yellows and copper colors of her native Scottish woodlands. Miss Wald's low, cream-colored colonial house, set in 40 acres of land and approached by an oak-lined driveway, which here and there gives glimpses of the old-fashioned flower garden between the front of the house and the pond, gave Miss MacDonald a view of a typical American country seat. During the afternoon she and her father went out together on the pond in a canoe, each working a paddle. But the canoe was not as easy to handle as a punt, and they were rescued by a detective after going ashore in the mud.

Heard Spirituals
Afterwards she and her father, both of whom expressed a desire to hear Negro singing while in this country, heard two Negro singers and a mulatto girl in a brilliantly colored Spanish gown give a short program of spirituals. Meanwhile Ramsay, the Scotch terrier named in honor of the Prime Minister, provided entertainment by encircling himself in Mr. MacDonald's lap but condescending occasionally to desert it for a romp with Miss MacDonald.

Miss MacDonald wore her highland tweeds and the low-heeled brogues. In the afternoon she drove through the hills, expressing admiring wonder of the flaming beauty of the country. Two guests, Miss Gladys Wetherell and Miss Gladys Knight, had luncheon with Miss MacDonald, Miss Wald and the Prime Minister.

But while Miss MacDonald has slipped away from the pressing round of city activities her admirers were not disposed to leave her alone. Fifteen corsage bouquets of orchids, which had arrived before breakfast, were nodding a fragrant welcome when she returned to the Wald cottage in the evening. Letters, telegrams, invitations and gifts have been arriving in such profusion that it has been impossible for her to answer or acknowledge them.

Her closing engagement here was a dinner with Miss Wald and her father at the Henry Street Settlement, where 46 settlement workers were invited to meet the British visitors. The table was decorated with autumn leaves and pumpkins and the menu was that of a "typical American dinner."

EMPIRE STUDENTS MEET IN CONFERENCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL—The mission and duty of the young men of the British Empire, declared Lord Willingdon,

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CLIFTON B. LUND
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
REPAIRING
308 Boylston Street, Boston
Corner Arlington Street
Take Elevator to Second Floor

Insist upon getting the best cane sugar. Specify Domino, the housewife's name for sugar of every kind.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
American Sugar Refining Company

the Canadian Governor-General, in an address at the opening session of the Empire Students' Conference here, is to build the Commonwealth that there will be equality of opportunity and unity of endeavor and increasing exercise of influence for peace, an influence that more and more should go forward hand and hand with that of the great republic to the south.

British Press Praises Risk of Peace Speech

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald's parting message to the American people, his New York speech in which the Prime Minister declared his willingness "to take the risk of peace" has made a good impression here even in the Opposition press. The Conservative Morning Post alluding to the Prime Minister's reference to the British naval point of view says: "Mr. MacDonald admirably expresses it," but warns that it is "impossible to pretend that in this imperfect world, which does not consist alone of the United States of America and the British Empire, the security of right against wrong is not weakened by the abrogation of naval power."

Nevertheless, it concludes, what Mr. MacDonald has done is to make "on both sides of the Atlantic the best preparation for the five-power conference."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian says: "The whole speech was one that every Englishman, without distinction of party, may well be proud of. It was not rhetorical, it sincerely gave to America the British statesman's sincere thinking. And if it said that any responsible British statesman would have said much the same thing, one can only reply that Ramsay MacDonald said it exceedingly well."

The conservative Sunday Times says: "The Prime Minister's visit to the United States has been an unquestionable success for himself and Great Britain. Mr. MacDonald has borne himself well as the representative of one English speaking people and the guest of the other. His utterances have been distinguished by dignity, sincerity and typical spontaneous emotion. Man and manner have alike caught the imagination of the American Nation. His visit is a historic event and will have historic consequences. Not all the negotiating Donald's mission has done to bring the two countries nearer in an understanding and to convince the people of the United States that the British are sincere in the desire for peace and friendship, and depend upon it, the moral value of the gesture made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in going to meet the President is vital and perhaps conclusive. That must not be lost sight of in the days of difficulty that lie ahead."

J. L. Garvin in the Independent Conservative Sunday Observer declares: "All history knows no better work in one week than this that President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald have done between them. We shall not dwell further upon the words. They speak for themselves with an accent worthy of heart and head. They nourish friendship, expel suspicion. Our business here is to follow up the practical implications and consider how the fullest harvest may be reaped from the seed now sown."

Army Aviator Gets C. H. Mackay Trophy

WASHINGTON (P)—Lieut. Harry A. Sutton of the Army Air Corps Reserve has received the Clarence H. Mackay trophy in recognition of the most meritorious flight services performed by an army pilot in 1928.

Lieutenant Sutton, who recently resigned from the army, was awarded the trophy for conducting flying tests to determine spinning characteristics of several types of airplanes.

Secretary Good said Lieutenant Sutton had obtained "valuable scientific design data" and that his "quiet bravery, intelligence, skill and spirit actuating the work" merited the highest praise.

Lieutenant Sutton, a native of Geneva, Neb., now lives in New York, where he is employed by an aviation company.

REHEARING REFUSED ON MASSACHUSETTS TAX
WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its decision of last term holding invalid an excise tax imposed on corporations by Massachusetts.

The court granted the Federal Radio Commission a review of the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals setting aside its order restricting the operation of the General Electric Company's broadcasting station at Schenectady.

Ramsay MacDonald Is En Route to Visit the Dominion Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

ministers of the Crown, and members of the British delegation who have been close to the MacDonald party on the present trip confidently expect that a statement will be issued which will discuss in greater detail the specific problems which have to be considered.

The first question on which more light is looked for is that of the demilitarization of the British naval bases on the American continent. Before announcing the dismantling of the naval bases at Halifax, N. S., and in the West Indies, it is stated that Mr. MacDonald wishes to consult Canadian public opinion. Indeed, at the present time his pronouncement on the subject may not go farther than a statement that the matter was discussed between him and President Hoover, but it is felt that any official mention of the subject may best be made first on Canadian soil.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that any serious objection to dismantling the bases can be made in Canada, particularly when the 5000-mile unbroken line of friendship between the Dominion and the United States is considered. Indeed, few Canadians have ever given more than passing thought to the Halifax base, and do not consider it in any sense necessary to national defense, a Canadian journal points out.

Merely Coaling Stations
As for the British naval bases in the West Indies, spokesmen in the MacDonald party consider their dismantling even more probable, since they mount only six-inch guns, and have for a long time been little more than coaling stations.

The demilitarization of these bases would not entail any considerable sacrifice on Great Britain's part, even from a military standpoint, which is the last standpoint from which the present British Government is considering them—but the importance of the step in relation to one section of American public opinion can hardly be overestimated.

For some time reference to the British naval bases has been the last resort of beaten jingoism. So recently as a week ago, on the day that the Prime Minister and the President were seeing large visions of peace on that log across the Rapidan, a widely-circulated newspaper published a quarter-page map headlined: "British Islands Which Dominate American Coast." The entire editorial space in the same paper was devoted to an account of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, described as "British intrigue."

Effect on American Opinion
Now, if by a magnanimous gesture, Great Britain gives up all her naval bases in the western hemisphere, the arguments to which such jingoists will be forced to resort will be too transparently false for belief by anybody, say those who are working for Anglo-American understanding.

But, whatever its happy repercussions in American public opinion, the dismantling of the naval bases is considered of first-rate importance in responsible circles. Rather, it is felt that the "series of questions" which Mr. MacDonald wishes to consider further, which he went on to describe as of "historic" significance, revolve about the question of the freedom of the seas. This matter, it is authoritatively said, was discussed between the Prime Minister and President Hoover, and left with the confidence expressed that a formula, if not a yardstick, could be devised to include both British and American views on the subject.

In such a formula, it is said by members of the British delegation, the existence of the Kellogg pact which bars forever the right of private war, would offer a first premise. If the right of private war has disappeared, then private rights to freedom of the seas during such wars have disappeared too. Hence, it is said, in any future outbreak, the United States would be on the side of League states engaged in punishing the nation which had run amuck, at least to the extent of withholding American neutral support from the aggressor.

International Law Revised
With international law thus revised by the Kellogg pact—although some adherents of the legalistic view refuse to consider the pact as a legal document—it is felt that a formula acceptable to both England and America would not be difficult to draw up. But, members close to the matter of the seas, it is necessary to await an appropriate time, and it has been suggested that the declaration of the "freedom of the seas" is being withheld for bargaining purposes to be used during the five-power conference. Italy, it is pointed out, is eager for a declaration of the rights of neutrals in war time, and might be willing to align herself on the side of England, the United States, and Japan on the question of the limitation and reduction of naval armaments more readily if a frank declaration of freedom of the seas accompanied the disarming protocol. With Italy in France could not long

remain outside, even if she had not preceded Italy within the fold.

Still, British observers discount the likelihood of the freedom of the seas issue being actually used in such a complicated connection, and point out that although Mr. MacDonald would be happy to declare complete freedom of shipping immediately—as he so often said during the general election campaign—his political wisdom has made him proceed slowly and cautiously in departing from a policy which, in Great Britain, is wrapped in the swaddling clothes of tradition. They conclude that although undoubtedly the question was discussed with President Hoover, and may be of great importance during the five-power meeting, Mr. MacDonald is merely waiting in order to prepare opinion in Great Britain.

Consulting With Dominions
Furthermore, the question must be considered with the Dominions, and it is believed in the MacDonald party will be considerably affected by the discussions at Ottawa. For this reason Mr. MacDonald counts on his meetings with Mr. King to bring his great work for peace measurably nearer success.

The Prime Minister and his party are travelling aboard a special train which left New York at 8:40 a. m., running ahead of the Empire State Express. No stops of any length are contemplated, as the party is due in Toronto early Tuesday morning, Oct. 15.

Saturday and Sunday held no public engagements for Mr. MacDonald, although his time was fairly full of visits from friends. Notable among these was Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Conservative Ministry, who has been on a visit to the Pacific coast. He arrived at the Hotel Weylin late in the day on Saturday, and helped Mr. MacDonald out a huge birthday cake which had been presented to him by the hotel management. Mr. Churchill added his felicitations to over 400 others which came in during the course of the day by telegraph and wireless.

The Prime Minister rang up by telephone his daughter, Joan, and son, Alastair, in Looismouth, the remote seaside village in Scotland which all the MacDonalds love, to exchange happy greetings.

The Prime Minister spent a quiet Sunday in the Connecticut hills at the country estate of Miss Lillian M. Wald, an old family friend. With Miss Isabel he went swimming in a pond and later, atop a ladder, picked apples.

Plans have been completed for Mr. MacDonald to have a short conference with officers of the American Federation of Labor, during their meeting this week in Toronto. There was not time for him to give an address before the body, but to avert disappointment the brief conference was arranged.

NEW YORK (P)—Ramsay MacDonald, premier of Great Britain, bade New York adieu Oct. 14, and departed on a special train over the New York Central Railroad en route to Canada. The British Premier and his daughter, Miss Isabel, were driven to the Grand Central Terminal from their hotel, to be greeted by a large crowd. A squad of motorcycle police, sirens screeching, formed an escort.

They faced the inevitable battery of camera men and smilingly posed for pictures while spectators applauded. Soon afterward the Premier and his party boarded their train, which pulled out of the terminal at 8:30 o'clock.

The train is due at Buffalo shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After viewing Niagara Falls, on Oct. 15 the Premier will cross the international bridge and then go by special train to Toronto, where he will greet Canada's Premier.

A statement bearing on the recent negotiations for a better understanding between Great Britain and the United States is expected later in the week, but the nature of it has been carefully guarded.

Just before the train pulled out of the station, Sir Harry Armstrong, British Consul-General, and Lady Armstrong, who presented the members of the British Consulate and their wives to the Prime Minister and his daughter.

The train which was decorated with British and American flags and chrysanthemums, was made up chiefly of private cars, belonging to the railroad officials.

"I leave New York with regrets—great regrets," the Premier told reporters just before boarding the train. He said he expected to give his farewell message to America after his arrival at Buffalo.

Grand Central Station was jammed with people eager to see the Prime Minister's departure, and heavy police guards were necessary to restrain their enthusiasm.

The MacDonald party arrived at the station early and went immediately to their places aboard the train, which pulled out at 8:30, just ahead of the Empire State Special. Mr. MacDonald strove to make his departure as unobtrusive as possible but he consented to pose once or twice for eager photographers in the elaborately decorated station.

Italy Undergoes Change Regarding Conversations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—Evidence of skepticism and detachment which first characterized Italian press opinion on the Hoover-MacDonald conversations with their consequent invitation issued by Great Britain to a naval disarmament conference in London have now been replaced by strong indication that Italy intends to take part in the conference "with all good-will."

The reason of the change is that a study of the terms of the invitation shows first that Washington and London have no fait accompli for Italy to confront; secondly that the Washington conversations were informal and provisional and thirdly that full liberty of thought and action is guaranteed.

In these circumstances, the Giornale d'Italia, which is the government's semi-official organ, foretells that Italy will co-operate as long as limitations or reductions are real and do not create privileges for anyone, and as long as the prestige and security of the Italian nation is safeguarded.

Foreign Approval Expressed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The French and Italian Governments, through their Ambassadors here, have conveyed to the American Government their approval of the visit of the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, as furthering the cause of a general naval conference.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, acting on instructions from Aristide Briand, French Premier, called on the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, and conveyed his Government's gratification over the Hoover-MacDonald conversations.

Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Ambassador of Italy, also called on Mr. Stimson and made cordial inquiries concerning Mr. MacDonald's visit.

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TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller, who owns more land in Mount Pleasant Township than anyone else, has voluntarily offered to assume one-half the cost of erecting a new high school there, to be a consolidation of the Steyer Hollow, Pockantico Hills and Eastview districts, it is said.

Mr. Rockefeller's offer requires the sanction of the school trustees before it becomes effective.

GERMANY VOICES ITS ANNOYANCE AT SOVIET ACTS

Moscow's Attacks on Reich Politics and Politician Is Greatly Depreciated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—On the same day on which the report was published here that the Council of the People's Commissioners at Moscow had consented to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, Germany is looking back on three years of experience with Soviet Russia under the German-Russian commercial treaty signed on Oct. 12, 1926.

The results seen by the Germans are wholly negative. The hopes entertained when the treaty was concluded for a satisfactory development of Russo-German trade have never been fulfilled. German industrialists are disappointed and no longer entertain illusions regarding trade with Russia. Too many difficulties have been placed in their way.

If this unpleasant development had been limited to commercial relations only, Germany might not have commented in such a bitter way at the anniversary of the conclusion of the commercial treaty. What fills the Germans with annoyance are the continual assaults made by Moscow on Germany's political activity and the insulting attacks made on German politicians.

The Russian press did not hesitate to describe the Reich's policy at the Hague conference as a policy leading the Germans into slavery. Moscow is continually charging the German consular officials in China with neglecting Russians, although Germany has very loyally accepted Russia's request to take over its interest in the Far East during the conflict with China.

At the time of the May disturbances in Berlin, the German Chancellor and other officials were insulted at public demonstration in Soviet Russia without Russian officials interfering, which gave rise to much complaint here.

These are only a few of the most recent cases. The Germans complain that scarcely a day passes which the Soviet Russian press does not use some incident in Germany and in a spiteful way attack the German Republic. German institutions are ridiculed, the efforts of the German industry to improve its situation are described as the exploitation of German workmen, suspicions are voiced against leading German statesmen and Germans who attack the present régime are denounced.

So far as commercial relations are concerned there exists a wide gulf between the commercial treaty and reality. It is held here. Long and wearisome negotiations were necessary to obtain the smallest concessions from Russia. Russian dumping in Germany is disturbing economic balance here in many respects.

Money freed in Russia by German credits has been used to pay obligations in other countries. The overwhelming power of economic state monopoly as existing in Russia is being utilized to the utmost in its negotiations with German industry. German industrialists have grown tired of continually adapting themselves to the changes in the economic administration of Soviet Russia, and no longer want to be forced to take part in every economic experiment Moscow makes.

Russia must learn, it is declared here, to respect the government and economic system of other countries; it must cease continually to suspect other nations of being engaged in plotting against Russia, and must refrain from exploiting its economic state monopoly to the utmost.

WESTERN WOOL CROP IN FINE CONDITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Shipments of western wool will reach 2,800,000

U. S. Consul Cancels Vise Applications

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LONDON, Ont.—Applications for visas at the United States Consulate here have been canceled in large numbers since July 1. At that date, the beginning of the quota year, a large number had registered under the British quota, to await their turn to enter the United States.

These had made definite appointments with the Consul, H. F. Withey, who now states that nearly two-thirds have failed to appear. Their applications have consequently been canceled. The reason advanced for the failure to keep appointments is that these people have obtained employment in Canada and have no further desire to enter the United States. To support this theory it is stated that employment conditions in Canada for August showed a vast improvement over July conditions.

Of the remaining applications, over 10 per cent of those appearing before the Consul have been refused visas because they were unable to sustain the burden of proof necessary to obtain admission to the United States.

He asked the Americans present not to regard Great Britain as a tyrant, but as a trustee, seeking to further the march of progress and give freedom to the many races under the British flag, the moment they were able to use it properly.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY SEEN AS WORLD'S NEED

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TORONTO, Ont.—"World peace, prosperity and stability, ideals for which the great leaders of thought of all nations are working, can only be obtained by the voluntary co-operation of the British Empire and the United States," stated Canon H. C. Cady, addressing the convention of railway treasurers from the United States and Canada.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY LAW INSTITUTE

Racial and Religious Equality Also Upheld in Code of Social Privileges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—To what extent the arbitration of international disputes can or should be made obligatory among nations claiming to be civilized was the question for discussion at the meeting of the Institute of International Law, Oct. 14. Consideration is also being given to the place of the arbitration clause in conventions of private international law.

Many of the members of the institute are of the opinion that the coming into effect of the Pact of Paris has paved the way to the further extension of the fundamental of obligatory arbitration, especially among those states that have ratified the pact.

The increasing tendency of the larger nations to sign the "optional clause" of the Permanent Court of International Justice is also held to be a factor in favor of widening still further the scope of arbitral commitments. The formal resolutions of the institute on this question have not yet been adopted.

Under the chairmanship of Charles D. Asser of Amsterdam, president of at least four mixed arbitration tribunals, and Georges Street, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, the institute has been devoting many hours to a discussion of the "legal status of societies."

The basic thesis being argued in this connection is whether the legal personality of a society obtained in the country where the society was constituted and where it has its legal headquarters should be recognized in other states. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the business of the world is carried on by "legal persons," thus making very pertinent the question of whether they should be recognized in other countries and entitled to carry on their business in other countries.

Regulation of Corporations
The crux of the argument is over a society which might incorporate itself in a country where it is easy to incorporate and then do business in another country, and whether it is liable to the countries in which it is doing business.

A number of resolutions have been adopted proposing that the constitution of a corporation should be regulated by the nation in which it was organized. Its functioning processes would be regulated by the country where the corporation makes its legal headquarters. Another resolution was adopted which would reserve to each country the right to impose prohibitions applicable to societies organized outside of its territory.

Coming back again to the international protection of the rights of individuals the institute adopted three more articles, one of which reads: "No motive whatsoever based directly or indirectly on differences of sex, race, language or religion can authorize a state to refuse any of its nationals private and public rights and especially the admission to institutions of public instruction and the exercise of different economic

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
COPLEY—Thurs., 8:30; Sat., 8:30; Sun., 8:30.
A FARCEAL MYSTERY
"THE CREAKING CHAIR"
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!
NEW YORK CITY
SHUBERT—Thurs., 44th St. W. of B'way, 8:30; Sat., 8:30; Sun., 2:30.
QUEENIE SMITH
In the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly, Andrew Tombs
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE—124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30; Sun. 2:30.
Journey's End
by R. M. Sheriff

FULTON West 40th St. Eves. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Reason's Undisputed Masterpiece"
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY
Imperial Theat., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 30 St. Eves. 8:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY"—N. Y. Times
Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUAX & MANDA VANNE
RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY
Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
43d St. and Madison Ave.
Good Food Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAYS
SAN FRANCISCO
States
Hof Brau
RESTAURANT
MARKET ST. & SAN FRANCISCO

activities, professions and industries."

To guard against the nullifying of this provision an additional article was adopted which states that such equality before the law "is not to be nominal but really effective and excludes all discrimination, direct or indirect."

Trend Toward Equality
Touching then upon a situation of peculiar relevance to Europe with its many racial and religious minorities the institute advocated still another article of protection to the individual in affirming that "No state has the right to withdraw, except for reasons taken from its general legislation, its nationality from those who for reasons of sex, race, language or religion it might wish to deprive of the rights guaranteed by the preceding articles."

The adoption of these articles by the institute is interpreted by its members as an effort to place the members of all religions and races and of either sex upon a basis of legal equality, thus protecting the rights of all men and women in all points of international law. M. de LaPradelle, professor of international law of the faculty of law at Paris, presided at the institute's proceedings during the discussions on this and related questions.

Dr. James Brown Scott, in addressing the institute on "The Discovery of America and Its Influence on International Law," traced the influence of the early Spanish discoveries of the western continent on the development of the law of the nations.

Speaking on "India and the Prosperity of the World," Prosper Fedozzi, professor of international law at the University of Genoa, said the "contributions made by the American spirit in all the departments of human thought and activity could not fail to make their influence felt in the development of international law. Opinions may differ as to whether there is a peculiarly American growth in the department of international law but it is impossible not to recognize that the American people have carried into their international relations the tendency of peace and justice which will have a continually increasing importance in proportion as the codification of international law makes the progress which we all desire."

World Community Defined
To Miss Doris Stevens of New York City has come the distinction of being the first woman to address the institute. This recognition of an American woman is a tribute, so Miss Stevens indicated, to the pioneering work on behalf of women now being done in international law by the International Commission on Women.

Miss Stevens is chairman of this commission, an organization which was established by the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928 and which has undertaken to draft proposals to give equality in international law to women all over the world.

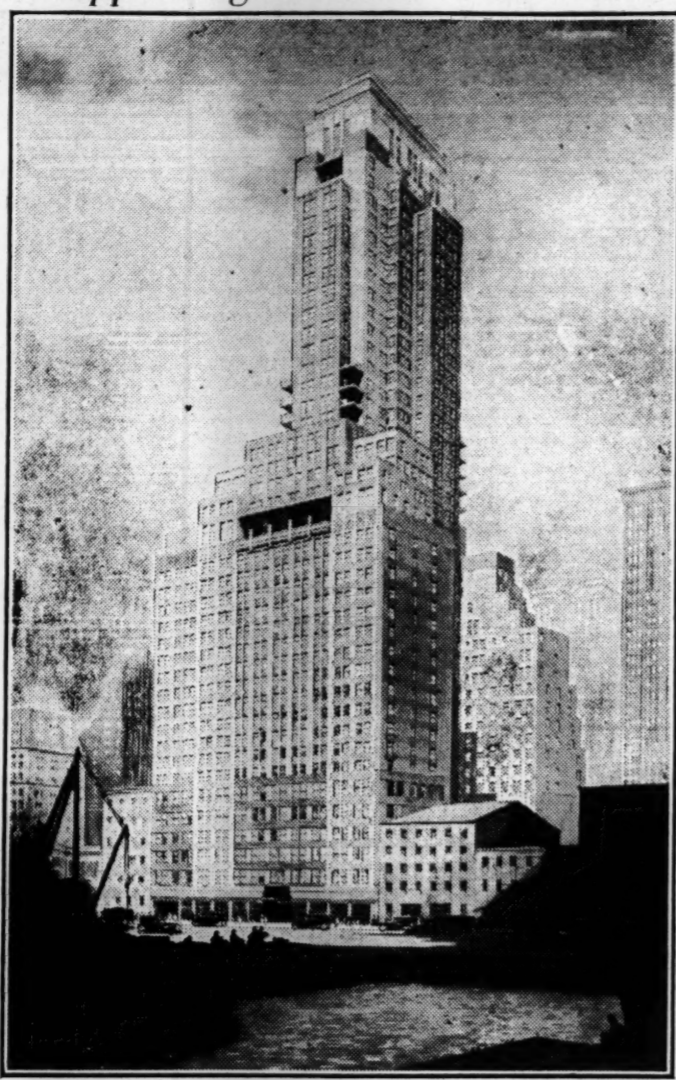
"Today women are permitted to cooperate a little more with men," said Miss Stevens. "Accept our co-operation always more willingly and more eagerly. After all, what is the world community? Nothing more than mankind and womanhood. That is all. How much more beautiful life will be when we learn to live together and learn to work together—to work in loving kindness, sharing positions of authority and triumphs as well as sharing the disappointments and discouragements which beset all our dreams. Let us embark together on a great expedition of discovery."

CANADIANS FAVOR 'GOOD OLD UNION JACK'
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NANIAMO, B. C.—That the Dominion of Canada should have a distinct flag of its own was the decision reached at a convention of British Columbia school trustees in session here.

Many speakers were heard on the subject and they were all in agreement that any distinctively Canadian flag authorized by the Canadian Parliament should include in its composition a reproduction of the good old Union Jack of the British Empire.

GRAIN AGENCY TO MEET
WASHINGTON (P)—Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced the National Grain Corporation would meet at Chicago, Oct. 25, at which time he expects it to complete its organization and elect officers.

Supplanting the Slums of New York



Plan of Battery Tower, Which Will Bring Modern Residential Accommodations to Members of the Financial District.

40-STORY HOTEL TAKES PLACE OF OLD TENEMENT

Great Tower to Be Built for Wall Street Men—Will Cost \$10,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Details of a 40-story apartment hotel, to cost \$10,000,000, which will rise in the center of New York's old immigrant tenement district near the Battery, enabling members of the Wall Street financial community to have homes within walking distance of business, have just been made known.

This skyscraper residential building, according to Albert Mayer, president of Downtown Homes, Inc., its builders, will be known as Battery Tower and will be the first unit of a \$50,000,000 apartment-hotel development in this section. Construction of this first unit has already begun, and is expected to be completed during the fall of 1930.

According to Thompson & Churchill, the architects who have designed Battery Tower, the building will add a huge, colorful pile to the lower Manhattan skyline, already the most distinctive in existence. It will be constructed of six shades of brick. Four shades will be of buff and two of red. Contrasting with these various shades, a three-story penthouse of white brick, capped with gold terracotta, will top the building.

The first six stories of the building will be given over to offices, it was explained, in order to raise the residential portion away from the noise of the street, giving it also a more extended view and better ventilation. "It is a safe prediction," Henry S. Churchill, one of the architects, commented upon this feature, "that in the crowded sections of the city where the streets are narrow, residential quarters will disappear from the lower floors of the buildings, just as the lower branches do from forest trees." According to the plans, there will be 428 apartments and 255 bachelor rooms in the building, but only

13 of the apartments will have as many as four rooms, save one 10-room suite on the fortieth floor. There will be a restaurant on the twentieth floor, overlooking the Hudson River and the bay. There will be a solarium, a sun terrace, a gymnasium and swimming pool on other floors.

New D. A. R. Building to Be Opened Oct. 23

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Constitution Hall, the new D. A. R. building which cost \$1,500,000, will be formally opened and consecrated Oct. 23 with a vesper service at which the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Episcopal Cathedral will officiate, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The new organ will be heard for the first time and there will be music by one of the service bands.

The acoustics of the auditorium are said to be perfect. The lighting, both artificial and natural, is from above through a glazed ceiling. The admission of daylight is mechanically controlled and the artificial light can be varied in color and degree. Complete moving picture and sound amplifying equipment are provided. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 3500, in addition to the auditorium there is room in the new building for a large library.

Belgians Returning From Greek Congress

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—M. H. Lafontaine, vice-president of the Belgian Senate, who presided at the congress of the International Peace Society just concluded here, said to a representative of The

Christian Science Monitor: "We are leaving Athens with excellent impressions and renewed hopes of world peace. It is a great pleasure to state this to the Monitor, because I know its policy is in line with the work we have been doing for many years."

"Tell your readers the prospects for our common task are now brighter than ever, because the masses of the people, as we have witnessed, are decidedly in favor of peace. We have done well in holding a congress in the Balkans, where peace is needed more than elsewhere. No town could better serve our aim than Athens, the cradle of ideas and efforts on behalf of universal peace. We did well in holding last session at Delhi, the seat of the Amphictyons, precursor to the League of Nations, where our mission was doubly consecrated. The inspiration it gave us will be never ending. But before returning to our homes we want to do one thing to thank the labors of the congress more fruitful."

"We are going to Constantinople, Bucharest, Sofia and Belgrade, where we shall enter into contact with the pacifist to prepare the ground for a Balkan union. We hope great things from this mission, because all the delegates from these countries have assured us the soil is prepared for the sowing of peace. Of course the union cannot be political; it will at first start on an economic basis and gradually proceed to more comprehensive understanding."

Maniu Wins Prestige in Regency Affair
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—Public opinion generally is much pleased by the manner in which the regency vacancy has been filled and approves of the new incumbent, Judge Sarateanu. While not considering him brilliant, nor an outstanding personality, the press recognizes him as an upright, impartial figure, who will and can resist intrigues and decide fairly between contending parties.

The newspaper Epoca, which is by no means favorable to the Government, says: "We believe that 90 per cent of the people of Rumania will recognize that Juliu Maniu acted as wisely, skillfully, discreetly and energetically as possible, and has chosen a good regent."

The fact that the Government immediately returned the royal power to the regency and formally placed its resignation before the representatives of the Crown, though it was of course not accepted, shows that the Cabinet is determined scrupulously to observe the constitution. Undoubtedly the prestige of the Premier and the position of his party has been much strengthened in the last few days, not only by the successful conclusion of the dynasty crisis, but also by the very appreciable trade improvement and the considerably increased treasury receipts. For the first time for 18 months Rumania has a favorable trade balance, and in September collected more direct and indirect taxes than in any month for years. Prospects for a balanced budget are good.

Manufacturer Wanted
to produce and market a Signal Port and safety device for closed windows. The device is absolutely new and different. Can be sold for \$5. All necessary dealers are present. We are patent. Royalty basis, or other terms arranged.
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Spencer & Phillips
Memphis, Tenn.
Contractors—
Blythe & Isenhour
Charlotte, N. C.
Russwin Dealers—
Richie Hardware Co.
Concord, N. C.

The new St. James Lutheran Church of Concord, North Carolina, adds much to its community because of the simple beauty and dignity of its design and construction.

Providing a suitable design for such a building—as for hundreds of other types—and because of the reputation it has won for wearing qualities and trouble-free service, Russwin Hardware was used in this church.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
New Britain, Connecticut
New York Chicago London

FRENCH PLAN STRONGER FORTS ON SIDE OF ALPS

Though M. Briand Hastens Move to Launch United States of Europe

PARIS (P)—France will spend 2,500,000,000 francs (about \$100,000,000) during the next five years on "defensive fortifications of her post-war frontiers, north, east and the Alps."

This was brought out during the course of a recent meeting of the Budget Finance Commission of the Chamber where Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, was scored by Nationalist members as a pacifist because of his work on fortifications along the Rhine, on the German side. The war budget of France for 1930 will amount to 4,395,992,000 francs, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the expenditures for 1929. These figures cover the expenses in France only and the appropriation of 1,762,354,070 francs is provided for maintenance of troops in Algeria, Tunisia, Syria and China, bringing the total expenditures for the French Army in 1930 to \$242,000,000.

Painlevé Taken Aback
"Parliament voted you 364,000,000 francs as the 1929 slice of expenditures in fortifying the frontiers," said Deputy Georges Mandel, former chief of the cabinet of Georges Clemenceau. "Why have you only spent 69,000,000?" he asked. M. Painlevé, somewhat taken aback, perhaps because of the unprecedented reproach addressed to a French minister of not spending enough money, explained that 1929 had been employed in drawing up the entire plans for the five-year work. Now, however, the plans had been completed and the work would proceed on schedule.

"How about the frontier of the Alps?" another deputy queried, adding that in his opinion that line of defense needed just now as much attention as the Rhine.

"We are looking after that," replied the Minister of War. "When our plans are completely finished, the Alps will be safe."

The deepest secrecy is maintained concerning this work, which is one of national defense, but it was learned from military engineers that the late war has completely changed the old-time methods of erecting de-

fensive fortifications. As a matter of fact 'erecting' is the wrong word to describe the present-day forts. 'Digging' would be more appropriate.

No Work on Belgian Frontier
It appears that the famous forts at Wahlen defending Antwerp, Louvain before Liège, Vaux and Douaumont, the strongholds of Verdun, have been found to be obsolete and are being replaced by subterranean trenches, covered and as far as possible made invisible to airplanes. Guns lifted by mechanical apparatus can be made to disappear under the ground when the enemy has found the range. Especial attention is being paid to machine-gun defense.

Along the range of the Alps overlooking Piedmont, drillers and dynamiters are mostly needed. Cut into the mountains from Modane to Vintimille, holes drilled in the solid rock will command the various, and not too numerous, passes.

No work of any account is being done along the northern frontier separating Belgium from France. It is felt that should Germany ever attack again, it will not be through Belgium.

DEPOSED AFGHAN KING THANKS OLD FOLLOWER

ROME (P)—Amanullah, deposed ruler of Afghanistan, who has been living in exile here, has sent a telegram of congratulations to his former follower, Nadir Khan, who recently had wrested power in Afghanistan from the usurper Habibullah, who deposed Amanullah. Nadir is said to be ambitious of taking the throne himself, but has made no move as yet toward the return of his former chief.

"As an Afghan who loves his mother country, I send my warmest congratulations to you and to those who have gained a name in history by securing this victory, Amanullah."

ENDURANCE FLIERS DOWN
SYRACUSE, N. Y. (P)—A broken piston ended the second attempt to bring the endurance flight record to this city when the Syracuse fliers were forced down after 177 hours and 17 minutes in the air. The ship was landed safely in a field several miles north of Syracuse and both fliers, Ivo McKinnley and Aaron Kranz, were uninjured.

ARGENTINA BUYS MORE AMERICAN GOODS IN TRADE

Shows \$31,000,000 Increase in Eight Months Despite Changes in Tariff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Argentina's protests against the tariff bill have not, according to the Department of Commerce, affected in any way the cordial trade relations between the two countries.

The department has figures showing that for the first eight months of the current year American sales to Argentina increased by more than \$31,000,000 over the same eight months of last year. The department has given the closest attention to the Argentinean trade situation because of the latter's intimations that it would take retaliatory steps against the American tariff boosting.

The Department of Commerce shows that from January through August, American sales to Argentina totaled \$145,973,000. During the same months last year American sales were \$114,259,000.

During this same period the tariff on Argentine corn was increased by 50 per cent to 22 cents a bushel, while the tariff on flaxseed, which constitutes one-third of the total Argentine sales to the United States, was increased from 40 to 56 cents a bushel. Despite this increase, flaxseed imports from Argentina jumped from \$16,000,000 during the first seven months of 1928 to \$28,000,000 during the same period of this year.

This figure is not indicative of what final effect the tariff may have as President Hoover did not proclaim the increase on flaxseed until May 14, and since that time American farmers have had no opportunity to increase their yield. When in the course of the past summer a British trade mission headed by Lord d'Abernon went to Argentina and Brazil, American officials were particularly interested in the effect of such activities. According to the Department of Commerce there was no appreciable influence on American trade as a result of this mission.

The Irigoyen-d'Abernon agreement under which the Argentine Government agreed to buy from Great Britain annually for two years \$50,000,000 worth of machinery is considered by authorities here as one that the Argentine Congress, and not the President, must be the final judge of.

So far this year the United States has exported \$40,000,000 worth of automobiles and \$80,000,000 worth of machinery.

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"PROTECT THE BEAUTY OF YOUR SMILE"

PEIPING REPORTS GENERAL RISING TO OUST CHIANG

Punitive Action Against
Feng Army Precipitates
Revolt in Provinces

PEIPING (P)—Chinese troops are mobilizing in practically every province with the object of overthrowing the régime headed by Chiang Kai-shek and installing Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the "model Governor of Shansi," as heads of the Administration.

The development is coming just when the troubles with Russia along the Manchurian border are increasing, with the Government Treasury empty and with famine putting millions of persons on the verge of starvation.

The civil situation is being brought to a head as the result of the Nationalist Government's order that punitive measures be taken against Kuomintang, or "People's Army," as the troops of General Feng call themselves. This followed a denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek by commanders of those troops, in which the titular head of the Government was accused of enriching himself at the expense of the people.

Resignation of President Chiang probably would bring a halt to the movement, but that seems a most unlikely development. He has offered to retire on several occasions in the past, but only after a subversive movement has been put down.

In their denunciation of Chiang, the Kuomintang leaders charged that he had been drawing \$1,000,000 a month from the national treasury for personal expenses. They asserted that he had usurped dictatorial powers and that while he had been ordering demobilization of the troops of other leaders, he had been recruiting his own forces.

They said he had, within two years, floated loans for \$400,000,000 of which the public knew nothing in so far as the expenditures of that amount were concerned. He was accused also of nepotism in that the most lucrative government posts had been given to his own friends and relatives.

They summed up by saying that whereas Sun Yat-sen had declared that the State belongs to the people, Chiang Kai-shek had made the policy of making the State a matter of private ownership.

The document asserted that 400,000 men were being assembled for a campaign against Nanking, the avowed object being the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek as the only positive factor that would insure the safety of the country.

Reliable reports reaching here assert that anti-government troops are mobilizing in at least seven provinces—Shantung, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Hunan and Kwangsi.

Thus far the attitude of Governor Yen in Shansi is doubtful. It is predicted, however, by competent observers, that he will remain neutral. Neither has General Feng appeared in person in the movement, but his hostility to the present régime in Nanking has been a matter of common knowledge for a long time.

Moscow Protests Raids
by Chinese on Border
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The Foreign Commissariat, through the German Embassy here, has dispatched a new protest to the Mukden and Nanking Governments against border sniping and raids by Chinese and Russian "White" forces on Soviet territory. Citing incidents of this kind especially frequent near the junction of the Sungari and Amur rivers, the note stresses the case of bombardment from the Chinese side directed against a group of Soviet commercial vessels, inflicting casualties.

The note says: "Firing from the Chinese side stopped only after our flotilla and military forces adopted more energetic measures, compelling the Chinese and 'White' forces to cease firing," and concludes: "The Soviet Government states it will in future apply all measures necessary to guarantee tranquillity on the Soviet-Chinese frontier."

The political police at Yvatka have arrested 23 people accused of belonging to a clerical monarchist organization, headed by the Bishop Victor of Yvatka and with headquarters at the Yvatka cathedral. It is stated that priests, traders and rich peasants belong to this organization.

FOLLOW THE CROWD!
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER
BOSTON FOOD FAIR
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HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE EXPOSITION
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LABOR PARTY WINS ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA

Stanley Bruce, Badly Defeated at Polls, to
Resign Office

MELBOURNE, Vic. (P)—At a meeting between the leaders of Australia's two chief political parties, Stanley M. Bruce, the Premier, head of the Nationalist Government, defeated in Saturday's general elections, decided to tender the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor-General on Monday.

Pending this formality, James Henry Scullin, leader of the victorious Labor Party, agreed to hold in abeyance his plans for forming a new Labor Government.

Continued tabulations of returns from the general elections of Oct. 12 confirm the Labor victory, but the final figures are not available.

It appeared that Labor had won 44 of the 75 seats in the new House of Representatives, the Country Party 10, Independent Nationalists 3, with two other seats held by other independent members. Some ministers of the late Nationalist Government were defeated, and it was not even certain whether the former Premier, Stanley M. Bruce, would be elected.

Although it appeared that James Henry Scullin, the Labor leader who will be the next Prime Minister, would have a workable majority in the House, the Labor Government is not likely to be able to induce in external legislation because there is still a strong Nationalist majority in the Senate. Should this body be in disagreement with the House for two consecutive sessions it may be dissolved and new elections called.

The chief issue of the election was the attempt of the Nationalist Government to modify the present transportation system for labor disputes in a way which the Labor Party contended revealed an aim to reduce wages. The success of the Labor Party in Great Britain also was a decisive factor.

New South Wales, as expected, proved the stronghold of the Labor Party which captured 22 seats in that industrial state to four for the Nationalists and one for the Country Party. The heavy poll resulting from the compulsory voting tended to make compilation of the returns easier.

Two former Labor state premiers were elected and probably will be considered in the formation of the Cabinet. They are former Premier E. G. Theodore, of Queensland and former Premier of Tasmania, J. A. Lyons.

Observers were speculating as to the attitude in the coming session of three former Nationalists who helped to defeat the late Government. These were William M. Hughes, wartime Prime Minister, who was re-elected with overwhelming majority, and Sir Neville Lyne, and the Minister for Home and Territories, C. W. Marr.

Mr. Scullin, who now becomes the fifth Labor Prime Minister in Australia since the organization of the commonwealth in 1901, first won a seat in Parliament in 1910. He had a long career in the Labor Party, daily newspaper and became federal leader of the Labor Party last year. He is recognized as one of the best debaters in the commonwealth as well as a sound financial critic.

Three of the ministers in the last Cabinet were believed to have lost their seats. They were the Postmaster-General, W. G. Gibson; the Minister of Health, Sir Neville Lyne, and the Minister for Home and Territories, C. W. Marr.

Mr. Scullin, who now becomes the fifth Labor Prime Minister in Australia since the organization of the commonwealth in 1901, first won a seat in Parliament in 1910. He had a long career in the Labor Party, daily newspaper and became federal leader of the Labor Party last year. He is recognized as one of the best debaters in the commonwealth as well as a sound financial critic.

Various Views Expressed
by British Papers on
Labor's Sweeping Victory
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Labor's sweeping victory in the Australian election is regarded here with comparative equanimity in view of the proved moderation of the prospective Premier, James Scullin, and his associates, though the opinion is expressed in commercial circles that it may retard the development of Australia's great natural resources.

The Financial Times for example while dwelling upon the safeguard against "subversive" legislation afforded by the fact that the less progressive parties still have a majority in the Senate, goes on to say: "There is still an immense scope for the reproductive employment of British capital in Australia, but investors will now more than ever closely scrutinize fresh issues of stock by the Commonwealth Government, whose financial orthodoxy may naturally excite some doubts."

The Times says that the members of the new Government "may have at first to make concessions to prejudice their no longer share and to make a show of accomplishing election pledges they heartily wish unsatisfied."

The Times continues: "There is some reason also to fear certain promising measures in regard to immigration, which Mr. Bruce favored, may be definitely deferred. But in the long run it seems unlikely that Mr. Bruce's successors should contemplate any very desperate or alarming policy, and still more unlikely that if they did Australian democracy would allow them to venture far on such a course."

The Daily Herald, Labor Government organ, brushes the doubts cheerfully aside. It says: "The immediate issue of the election was an attempt to abolish the federal system of arbitration and conciliation and hand these functions over to the various states. But it was not merely opposition to that single retrograde step which destroyed Mr. Bruce. It was the realization by the Australian people that he stood for a policy of imperialism abroad and reaction at home that the Bruce government was the ally if not the servant of Australian big business in its attack upon hours, wages and conditions of labor."

The Herald goes on to recall Mr. Scullin's election promise to "co-operate with the MacDonald government in its splendid efforts toward securing universal peace." It concludes: "That co-operation will be easier and more effective because Mr.

Scullin and his colleagues will bring to this new type of imperial problem a new type of imperial mind. They will be a help where Mr. Bruce's old-fashioned imperialism would have been only a nuisance."

Old Mozart Works
Auctioned in Berlin
39 Manuscripts Fetch \$19,440
—Composer's Index
Not Sold

BERLIN (P)—One of the most noteworthy auctions of Mozart manuscripts ever held took place at the office of the Berlin firm of antiquarians, Leo Liepmannsohn. A collection of 39 Mozart writings were sold to the highest bidders and a total of \$1,000 marks (about \$19,440) was realized.

The most valuable relic in the collection was Mozart's personally completed index of his works during the period from 1784 to 1791, with dates, orchestration and thematic instructions. But this was not sold.

The manuscript of the "Major String Quartet," written completely by Mozart himself, brought 8010 marks (about \$19,222). Other interesting objects were: A copy by the younger Mozart of a four-part mass, "Osanna Excelsis" of Johann Ernst Eberlin (1702-1762), with a schedule for the organ and a commentary by Mozart's father. In his early youth Mozart devoted himself assiduously to the writings of Eberlin.

Shipping Rate War
Waged on Pacific

SHANGHAI (P)—As a result of the action of the States Steamship Company of Portland, Ore., Sept. 1, in slashing the Hong Kong-New York all-water silk rates from \$12 to \$6 gold, a rate war between transpacific conference lines and nonconference lines is in prospect, according to widespread reports in shipping circles here and in Hong Kong.

The States Company reduced its rates to obtain a part of the silk trade which heretofore largely had been controlled by conference lines, said in prospect, according to widespread reports in shipping circles here and in Hong Kong.

The States Company reduced its rates to obtain a part of the silk trade which heretofore largely had been controlled by conference lines, said in prospect, according to widespread reports in shipping circles here and in Hong Kong.

Widespread reports stated that the conference companies were considering plans of still further reductions in an attempt to fore nonconference lines to seek an agreement with the States Company also cut New York rates on rubber and other original cargoes.

Former Enemy Ships
Exchange Greetings

LONDON—Two old adversaries—the British battleship Queen Elizabeth, and the Turkish battle cruiser, the Yavuz Sultan Selim, formerly the Goeben, met under happier conditions Oct. 12 when the British naval squadron paid its first official visit to Turkey since the World War.

In an interview regarding the visit Admiral Sir Frederick Field, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, declared the moment had come "to consolidate again the traditional Turco-British friendship which the war and certain subsequent difficulties interrupted."

Admiral Field left Constantinople for Ankara Sunday for a brief ceremonial visit to Mustafa Kemal Pasha. It is hoped here this exchange of courtesies will be followed by a renewal of cordial relations between the two countries, but there appears no foundation for the report in certain Turkish newspapers that a special pact of friendship is under consideration. Any such treaty would be a complete volte face in the policy hitherto pursued by Britain.

CROWDS IN SPAIN
HONOR COLUMBUS DAY

MADRID—Crowds gathered here on Oct. 12 at the statue of Columbus, past which 25,000 children paraded, each wearing national colors. The Costa Rican Minister delivered an address on Spain's influence on the civilization of the world, declaring that the Spanish-speaking countries were more attached than ever to the great pioneer, their mother country. Meetings were held in many parts of Spain and abroad wherever Spanish-speaking colonies are found.

YALE PRESIDENT TO SPEAK
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University has left for Jacksonville, Ohio, where he will deliver the principal address at the centennial of Illinois college in that city.

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Serve with gravy seasoned with
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MEXICAN RIVALS FOR PRESIDENCY STATE POSITION

Vasconcelos for Woman's
Suffrage—Ortiz-Rubio
Is Against It

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—José Vasconcelos, Anti-Re-electionist candidate for the Presidency, predicts that force of popular public opinion will sweep him into the Presidency Nov. 17, "despite all obstacles."

Mr. Vasconcelos said the result of the race between himself and Pascual Ortiz-Rubio, Nationalist candidate, had already been determined by the country, although "official elements inform us they will pay no attention to Anti-Re-electionist votes."

He reiterated the charge that the Ortiz-Rubio faction was attempting to provoke a false rebellion "in my name in order to postpone the elections and disqualify us. But the Mexican people have already averted the possibility of this maneuver."

If elected, one of the first tasks, he said, would be to increase funds of each affected region without national system on a basis equal to that existing in 1924 at the end of the Obregon administration. He said he was willing to grant feminine suffrage immediately. He favors partial prohibition including restrictions in the sale of whiskey, tequila and other hard drinks.

Regarding the international waters question, Mr. Vasconcelos said he approves an equitable distribution, but would "insist on protection for Mexico that would guarantee the welfare of each affected region without injuring the established interests."

He thought that the provisional settlement of the church question could be definitely confirmed, "provided the Catholics were accorded the same privileges as former President Calles extended to the Methodists."

The Nationalist Party candidate, Pascual Ortiz-Rubio, in reply to a questionnaire, indicated he intends to follow the general program of former President Calles and Provisional President Portes Gil, if successful in the Nov. 17 election.

Asked the best way to avoid future rebellions, Ortiz-Rubio declared that "if a government of justice and honesty exists, there will be no reason for future rebellions."

Ortiz-Rubio opposes woman suffrage. "I do not believe the time yet ripe," he said, "I noted that approval of the women was an important aid to me during my recent tour, but the Mexican woman at present is too easily influenced."

Shipowners May
Quit Geneva Parley

GENEVA—The question of whether the shipowners will continue to attend is still the topic of chief interest at the Maritime Conference, called here to discuss various matters affecting international regulations concerning seamen. On Oct. 12 the resolution in support of the British shipowners' contention that the Seamen's Union was the only competent body in Britain to appoint a workers' delegate to the Maritime Conference was defeated after a full day's debate by 64 votes to 24, most of the Government's delegates voting against.

The shipowners, despite the late hour—it was 10:30 p. m. when the vote was taken—held a meeting to draft a letter announcing their departure, but decided to postpone the matter till the next day.

On Oct. 14 they drafted a letter to the conference. The government group also held a meeting, and it is understood that there is still hope that the shipowners' letter may contain something which may give grounds for mediation. Even if the shipowners leave, however, the conference will continue.

Products Named
Farm Commodities

WASHINGTON (P)—Ten products and groups of products have been designated as agricultural commodities.

Hosiery
For Men, Women
and Children
Ask for Strutwear
By the package
You shall know it.
Strutwear Knitting Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

ASK FOR
WILHOITE'S
Peanut Butter
Sandwiches
at leading Soda Fountains
and Confectioneries
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto

PRICE-WILHOITE
SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

West End Bank
1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.
Branch—Lombardy near Broad
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

Sportsman's
Headquarters
Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
Camp Supplies and
ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS

Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Cologne in Germany, and Washington, D. C.
2. It is hoped that Philadelphia would win the World Series.
3. The song entitled, "Button Up Your Overcoat."
4. Narcissus, Dutch hyacinths, trumpet daffodils, crocuses and early flowering tulips.
5. To avoid what is known as the inferiority complex.

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D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jeweler South
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Adaptations and copies of Paris imports—as well as many of our own importations.

ties by the Federal Farm Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The designations were made to assist the board in dealing with co-operatives and other marketing organizations handling the various crops. The board later will designate additional agricultural commodities when sufficient information is available upon which to act.

Those designated are: Cotton, dairy products, including fluid milk, cream, cheese, condensed milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, whole and skim milk powder; grains, including wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, flax, grain sorghums and buckwheat; rice; live stock; wool and mohair; tobacco; poultry and eggs; seeds, including alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top and grass and other field seeds, and potatoes.

Sevres Vase Designed
as Oratorical Prize

WASHINGTON—The Sevres vase which the French Republic is presenting as a prize to the winner in the fourth international oratorical contest to be held here on the evening of Oct. 26 will make its journey to the United States on the S. S. De Grasse, which sails from France on Oct. 14. It will remain in the keeping of the French Embassy until the night of the contest.

It is appropriate that the vase should be offered as a prize because the Sevres vases are operated by the French Government through its Ministry of Public Instruction, under whose guidance the contest is administered as a part of the "concours general" of France.

In the first years of the contest a silver cup was provided as a trophy by the contest organization. Last year the contest administrators of Canada inaugurated the policy of having the trophy come from one of the competing nations each year.

The cup donated by Canada bore the maple leaf as the decoration. As soon as the victor is announced, the Sevres vase will be presented on the stage and afterward will be sent to the home of the winner.

Legion President
Speaks for Parity

TORONTO (P)—In his first address as national commander of the American Legion, O. L. Bodenhamer told the convention of the American Federation of Labor that the road to peace lay through parity brought about by our construction of cruisers and destroyers to a point of strength equal to any nation on earth, or reduction by other nations.

"The Legion," he said, "will continue to advocate a program of construction until the five naval powers shall have left the conference table with their signatures affixed to the joint agreement of the President and Prime Minister, which make parity a fact rather than a theory. And parity can become a fact, either by construction on our side or by reduction on the other side. Reduction to parity can be brought about within 14 hours."

"No groups are more desirous of peace than are those who comprise the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor. No right thinking man or woman can justly criticize us, therefore, for our advocacy of an adequate preparedness program. We know that preparedness, as such, will not prevent a war, but it will reduce the losses that would be sustained because of unpreparedness in case of another war."

May we show you
Our Display of
WHITTALL
RUGS

Sydnor & Hundley
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Visit Our Attractive
Ladies' Salon
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GRACE AT SIXTH

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Headquarters
Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
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ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS

Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
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BRITISH AIRSHIP HAS SUCCESSFUL MAIDEN FLIGHT

World's Largest Dirigible
Thrills London Crowds
by Performance

LONDON—The British Air Ministry's new 732 foot dirigible R-101 in its maiden flight on Oct. 14 gave London thrills through its first glimpse of the world's largest airship. The airship, after its trial flight, returned safely to the mooring mast.

Flying low over the Thames on the first leg of her 250-mile trial trip from Cardington, the mammoth of the air proceeded as steadily and gracefully as the Graf Zeppelin or any of her predecessors. A gentle wind was blowing and the noise of the R-101's motors was scarcely perceptible as she turned from the Houses of Parliament toward central London and thence in the direction of Chelmsford and Colchester.

Maj. E. H. Scott, the officer in charge of the flying operations, and E. L. Johnstone, navigator, maintained the schedule arranged before leaving the high mooring mast at Cardington, which included a flight over Oxford thence to London, giving millions of Englishmen the opportunity of seeing the immense liner, whose size dwarfs the R-23 (which crossed and recrossed the Atlantic) and the other early triumphs of British aeronautical engineering.

The day was cloudy, but notwithstanding the absence of sun, the R-101's steel-gray sides glistened as the officers and crew maneuvered her in this first real test of airworthiness. Major Scott and Mr. Johnstone were aided in the maiden trip by Flight Lieut. H. C. Irwin and first and second officers, Lieut.-Comdr. N. G. Atherton and Flying Officer M. H. Steff.

One of the R-101's crew was aboard the R-38 when it fell in the Humber several years ago. The R-101 kept in constant touch with Cardington, her call sign being G-PAAP. Her wireless equipment has a radius of 1500 to 2000 miles. Great rings that encircle the airship's longitudinal girders are of stainless steel and within the huge envelope are 15 gas bags. The engineers who were in the cars suspended below the ship were able to get into immediate communication by telephone or speaking tube with the officers and coxswain in the control cabin several hundred feet away.

New Liner Is Ready
for Panama Route

NEW YORK—The largest vessel to be built in the United States—the turbo-electric ship Pennsylvania, of the Panama Pacific Line—has just arrived here preparatory to entering her inter-coastal run between New York and Los Angeles-San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

The Pennsylvania is the third in the program initiated by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, for the intercoastal trade. The project, which has represented an investment of \$21,000,000, has produced a wholly new type of propulsion and has placed in service the three largest commercial vessels ever built in the United States. All three have been built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Va., and Mr. Franklin contemplates three more such ships eventually. The predecessors of the Pennsylvania are the California and the Virginia.

On her trial trip the Pennsylvania developed a speed of better than 19 knots, which officials said could be increased to more than 20 knots when she gets properly "broken in."

EXPLORES IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK (P)—Lady Richmond Brown and F. A. Mitchell-Hedges, British explorers, have arrived from Europe on the Red Star Lunar Beltholm specimens which they obtained about four years ago in have donated to the Museum of the American Indian here.

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CUTLERY
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for Household Use
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PLAN TO FORCE SMOOT TO QUIT TARIFF DEBATE

Interest in Sugar Stirs Opposition Protest—Borah Suggests Ending Delay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As the Senate prepared to take up consideration of the rate-fixing portion of the tariff bill, the Progressives opened their opposition with a demand that Republican leaders personally interested in duties should withdraw from the chamber.

This challenge was centered on Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and one of the chief authors of the tariff bill. According to Mercer G. Johnston, director of the People's Legislative Service, the Progressive's research and propaganda agency, Mr. Smoot has "private interests in sugar, the most important item in the pending measure."

The Progressives base their demand on the Senate rules, which they quote to the effect that if a member is personally interested in a bill he is to withdraw while it is acted upon. The section cited by them in the Senate manual is on page 249, and reads as follows:

Rules Involvement Withdrawal

"Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. . . . In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to."

"For the gravest violation of the rule the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee is primarily responsible," Mr. Johnston declares. "Senator Smoot has private interests in sugar. He is a large stockholder in numerous Utah banks and mercantile corporations, to all of which sugar is a matter of vital interest. He is an ecclesiastical director of a church which has vast vested interests in beet root sugar. His family is vitally interested in sugar. Under pressure he admits the personal ownership of sugar stock."

"Nevertheless as chairman of the finance committee, he appointed himself chairman of the sub-committee on sugar, thus perfecting his power to serve the special interest with which he is hand in glove."

"The rule admits of no exceptions. Certainly of no such exception as the Senator suggests, which would involve a nice calculation as to just what amount of stock might be looked upon as a temptation to any given Senator."

The Progressives make much of these so-called "personal interests" in their attack upon the various rate schedules. They challenge other Senators besides Mr. Smoot, and, as the duties come up for action, are prepared to undertake to show the relationship between the boosts in rates and vested interests.

The Progressive-Democratic opposition emphatically declares that they have any intention of filibustering or

delaying the tariff bill, but their insistence that they will oppose any attempt to underly hasten consideration of the features of the measure is giving Republican leaders much concern. The Administration is most anxious that the tariff bill be out of the way by the time the regular session opens in December. It has a big domestic and international program it wants to see acted on, but as long as the tariff bill remains uncompleted no progress can be hoped for on other matters.

Mr. Smoot informed the President that he was confident that the Senate would finish its consideration of the bill by the end of November. Even so the bill would still face, at the least, several weeks' consideration in conference committee and then more debate in the two chambers. Mr. Smoot professed to be able to prognosticate that the bill would be finally disposed of before the close of December.

James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, was less optimistic. He indicated to the President that there was no likelihood of a final disposition of the issue until after the new year, unless the bill was dropped and the whole subject thrown up. Suggestions to this effect have already been voiced among certain Republican Senators following the steady stream of victories on the administrative sections by the opposition.

Delay Laid to Republicans

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, one of the leaders of the opposition, made it clear that the Progressive group placed the responsibility for the delay in the tariff bill upon the Republicans who are endeavoring to put through a general revision.

"If those who assume to be in charge of the tariff bill will consent to have it conform to the purpose for which the special session was called, we could dispose of the bill in 10 days," Mr. Borah said.

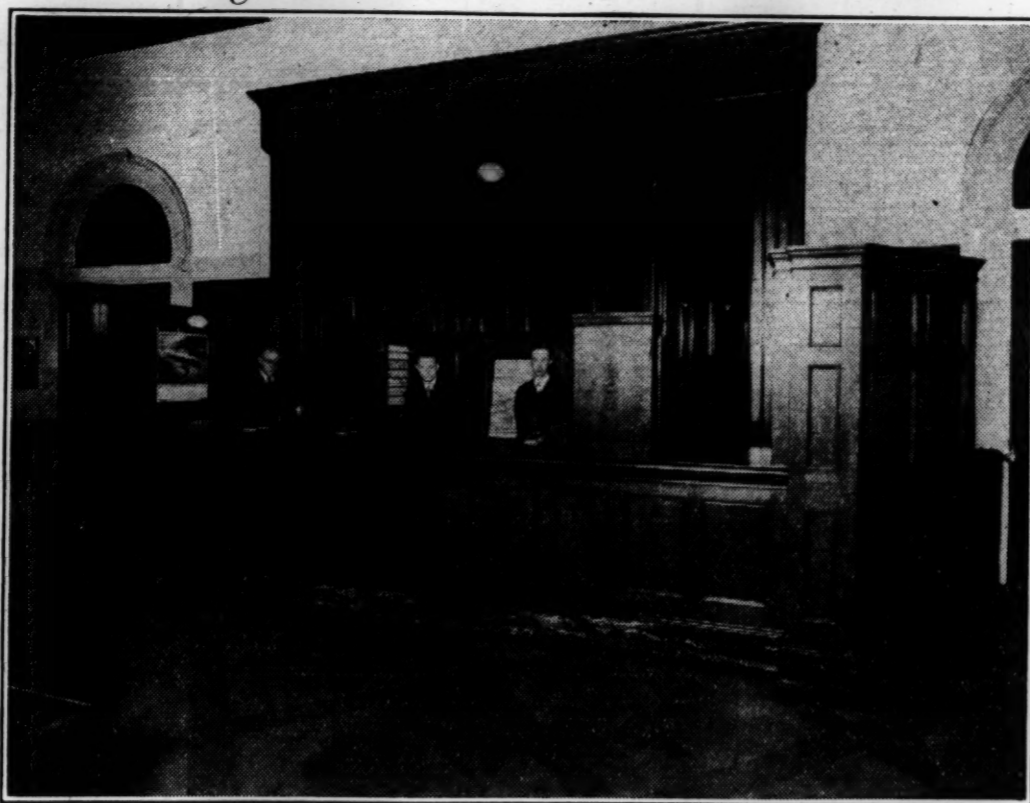
"The Hawley bill was framed in flagrant violation of that purpose and the Senate bill is only slightly less so. Those who are seeking to change which the special session was called. We feel that we are well justified in doing so, not only in fairness to agriculture, but in justice to consumers generally."

Senator Borah's declaration was made in response to Senator Smoot's statement of the previous day to the President that the tariff bill has a "chance" of passage during the special session, but that its passage depended on the Progressives. Mr. Smoot also said that even if the Democrats should agree to hurry up debate, "there's no telling what the Progressives will do."

CHILEAN DIPLOMATS CHANGED

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pedro Letelier Elgueta, formerly vice-president of the Chilean Senate, has been named Ambassador to Mexico in place of Manuel Barros Castanon, who returned to Chile recently to become Foreign Secretary.

Gratings Banned in New Railroad Ticket Office



New Boston & Albany Ticket Office at Trinity Place Station, Boston.

Travelers Find New Conveniences in Rebuilt Trinity Place Station

Passengers on the Boston & Albany from Back Bay in Boston find many new and gratifying conveniences with the completion of the redesigned and rebuilt interior of the Trinity Place Station.

Coincident with this work a number of public improvements have likewise been made, including the extension of covered platforms and the erection of a foot bridge between Trinity Place station and Back Bay station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which permits inbound passengers on the one line to pass under a covered corridor and conveniently transfer to outgoing trains on the other line.

The outstanding improvement, however, in Trinity Place Station is the ticket counter. The old wickets are gone and in their place has been installed a handsome quartered oak counter and this method of selling tickets at an open counter in a station other than a city ticket office or a terminal, is a new departure and is not done in any railroad station east of the Hudson River. This makes for simplicity and convenience in handling the public, the purchaser being able to talk to the attendant at any place along the front of the counter. This arrangement also makes the room much more open than was the case with the old ticket office which was completely inclosed up to a height of 10 or 12 feet.

Trinity Place Station, a short run of four minutes from South Station, was designed by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow of the Harvard class of 1876. It succeeded the station on the Boston & Albany Railroad which used to be called Columbus Avenue. It was opened in May, 1900. It is fully equipped and requires a day and night force of 10 men and women. Tickets are sold and baggage is checked for all points served by the railroad.

A new modern terrazzo floor in patterns with brass striping; complete new seating arrangements; and a modern news stand built in quartered oak, matching the rest of the finish, and both the men's and women's toilets completely made over with modern fixtures and with tile walls and floors and partitions of special sanitary material, are among the other improvements.

The new work cost the Boston & Albany Railroad about \$20,000. The architects were Denmore, LeClear & Robbins and the contractor for the Trinity Place Station work was the Sawyer Construction Company. The work of building the platforms and canopies was done by the railroad's own forces.

officials have forecast a total attendance of well over 300,000. Clear skies and bright October sunshine have helped to make the displays, decorated in green, white and yellow banners, a colorful sight.

The St. Louis National Poultry and Pet Show, which is held in conjunction with the dairy exhibition, was formally opened in Forest Park Highlands, adjoining the arena grounds. According to Charles K. Cullum, manager of the poultry show, virtually every breed was represented.

The United States Department of Agriculture has installed a comprehensive poultry exhibit under the supervision of H. L. Schrader. It includes material that was used in the exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in Toronto, Can., last year.

The attention of lovers of fine horses centered in the horse show, which is a feature of the night program in the arena.

Honor Student at 13, Enters Northwestern

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Harold M. Finley, son of Judge Harry M. Finley of the Court of Common Pleas, Morgan County, Ohio, has entered Northwestern University. He was 13 years old last February.

Entering school when he was 6, Harold omitted the first three grades. At the end of the first month he was transferred to the fifth grade at the request of his teacher. The next year he entered the seventh grade. Since then he has progressed at a more usual speed.

During Harold's four years in high school his scholastic record was almost perfect, and he was graduated by the Malta-McConnellsville school with the highest honors.

SCOTTISH BISHOP ON TOUR

NEW YORK (AP)—The Right Rev. Frederick L. Deane, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Aberdeen and the Orkneys, has arrived from Glasgow on the liner Caledonia for a five months' tour of the United States in the interests of the proposed St. Andrews Cathedral in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Roller Bearing Business Goes Flat in Face of World Series

Man Who Wants to Talk Business in Philadelphia About as Welcome as Bumblebee in a Crowded Sedan

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The City of Brotherly Love, which hasn't seen a World Series game for 15 years, has decided that baseball is the most important business in hand and has let everything else wait.

The man who comes into your office and tries to talk business while the megaphones on the corner are shouting who's on base or who's at the bat, is just as welcome as a bumblebee in a crowded sedan. Philadelphia has decided that the most philosophical way to handle the situation is to talk baseball while baseball is being talked.

Elevator operators are having a tough time of it. The best they can do is run out for a moment and inquire "How's she stand now?" Then run back to their cages before the starter is aware what's happening. The public realizing the hard lot of the elevator boys has formed what might be called the society for ending the suspense of elevator operators and gives them the news of the happenings at Shibe Park as hot off the griddle as possible.

That class of wage-earner who is sometimes referred to as a "captain of industry," and who in normal times preserves a dignified bearing and conservative air, has become democratized and, like the average man-on-the-street, wants to know "who's at bat now for the A's and what's the score?"

A lot of these "captains of industry" have gone to the game and are probably slapping people on the back they have never seen before; but a lot of others who couldn't get there are standing under the megaphones, which are not more than two blocks apart in the downtown section of the city, and discussing the players as if they were bosom friends.

The writer of this chronicle went into the office of a firm which sells

roller bearings for railroad trains. The office was a large one, but it had a kind of hollow sound. There was a girl at the switchboard.

"Say, mister," she said, "what's the score?"

"What's what score?" countered this writer. "I'd like to find out about buying some roller bearings."

"The man that sells roller bearings is out. Say, didn't you notice what the score was when you came in?"

There was an awkward pause. "Oh!" breathed the girl, "of all the people in Philadelphia who might have come into this office just at this exciting time, somebody like you has to come in and not know the score."

"I'm sorry, but I don't know anything about baseball, and I came to see about roller bearings."

"The very idea," she sniffed, "roller bearings at a time like this."

That's the way it is. There's just about as much profit in the roller-bearing business here in Philadelphia at this writing as there'd be running a peanut stand in a police station.

BRIDGE SHORTENS LINK IN WESTERN MISSOURI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—With the dedication of the new Independence-Liberty bridge across the Missouri River, near Kansas City, an important link in the highway system of western Missouri has been formally forged.

The National Toll Bridge Company, builder of the bridge, says that the new span will permit north and south-bound traffic to avoid the congestion of Kansas City in crossing the Missouri River. It will also save about 18 miles of travel to residents of the towns of Independence and Liberty desiring to visit neighbors on the other side of the river.

New Hazelton Grand Pianos Never Before Offered at These Prices

Beautiful in Tone and Design
Colonial and Period Models

A Limited Number of Instruments Available At Savings of \$255 to \$605

Every instrument personally selected after careful examination by our musical and technical experts and obtainable at these special prices only at Wanamaker's and only during this special sale.

The famous Hazelton Piano is eighty years old. It began when the fame of Chopin and Liszt had reached this country. It has always been made in New York City by the finest artisans . . . with actions by America's finest action-maker . . . All other materials of the same high grade . . . obtainable at these unusually low prices now, only because of our never-ceasing search for fine pianos, measuring up to our rigorous standards which may be offered to the public under full Wanamaker guarantee with substantial savings.

Some of the Pianos offered:

Colonial models in ebony, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1200 grade for . . .	\$745	Louis XVI mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1250 grade for . . .	\$895
Colonial — dark and shaded mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. and 5 ft. 6 in. \$1050 to \$1250 grades for . . .	\$795	Louis XV mahogany, 5 ft. 6 in. \$1750 grade now . . .	\$1195
Colonial — walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1150 to \$1350 grades for . . .	\$845	Louis XV walnut, 5 ft. 6 in. \$1850 grade for . . .	\$1245
Colonial — mahogany, 5 ft. 10 in. \$1350 grade for . . .	\$845	Chinese Chippendale, 5 ft. 6 in. \$1650 grade now . . .	\$1095
William and Mary, walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1350 grade for . . .	\$895	Queen Anne mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1450 grade now . . .	\$895
Early English walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1400 grade for . . .	\$895	Queen Anne walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1550 grade now . . .	\$945
Early English mahogany, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1300 grade for . . .	\$845	Spanish walnut, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1600 grade now . . .	\$1075

Ebony and gold stripe, 5 ft. 2 in. \$1150 grade now . . . \$875

Every Piano with a bench to match

To be sold on regular Wanamaker terms: Ten per cent. initial payment—Thirty months to pay the balance. Your old piano taken in part-payment.

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Lord & Taylor
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Even Our
Inexpensive Rugs
are Style Conscious

In this day of the ubiquitous interior decorator, rugs are no longer mere floor coverings. Today, the rug is one of the most important parts of the decorative scheme and must be correct in color, style and scale of design. Lord & Taylor recognizes this new appreciation of beauty and harmony in the selection of rugs, and offers rugs—lovely yet inexpensive—of heavy quality axminster weave in these soft, restful solid colors with slightly deeper band borders:

BEIGE JADE	ROSE TAUPE LAVENDER	GREY PLUM	ROSE BLUE
BURGUNDY			

Then, there are pattern rugs of many styles . . . quiet and subdued colors and designs . . . warm Persian colorings . . . delicate chintz effects . . . bolder, more colorful masculine pieces . . . designs and colorings to suit the decorative requirements of any room.

9' x 12' **\$49.50**
Other regular sizes priced proportionately

NINTH FLOOR

Our collection of Oriental scatter rugs includes a large variety of weaves at \$35 (approximately 3' 6" x 6' 6")

SCHOOL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT STRESSES FACTS

Name of Bureau Changed to Office of Education and Work Reorganized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Believing that the Federal Government's participation in education should be of a purely research and not an administrative character, Dr. William J. Cooper, with the consent of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has changed the name of the agency of which he is head from "bureau of education" to "office of education" and has instituted a complete reorganization.

Under the new order, the policy of the office will be to abandon as far as possible whatever it has been doing in an administrative way and to concentrate upon fact-finding, surveys and research in administrative education. It is announced. Besides being more properly associated with research than "bureau," the title "office" Dr. Cooper points out, is a reversion to the official name prescribed by the Act of March 3, 1869, which established the division.

The reorganization calls for the following divisions: Administration in charge of the chief clerk, under which will fall office routine and the Alaskan schools; educational research under Miss Bess Goodkintz, now assistant commissioner, to study problems of collegiate, professional and public schools here and abroad; publications, under an editor-in-chief, to publish School Life and all bulletins; library division, under a librarian, to serve office staff and schools; educational service division, under a service chief, to have supervision of the newly instituted correspondence lessons, education by radio and co-operation with government and nonofficial agencies, and a division of major education surveys under the commissioner himself, who is at present planning a nationwide survey of secondary schools.

Free of Administrative Functions
Formerly there were nine divisions. Chief among the administrative duties of the Bureau of Education in the past was the supervision of the educational system of Alaska in so far as it applied to the natives and of the reindeer industry of the territory. Dr. Cooper intends to recommend that the office be freed from all connection with the reindeer industry and that all other administrative functions, in so far as possible, be transferred to other agencies of the Department of the Interior in whose field they would be better fitted.

"The place of the National Government is not that of supplying funds in large amounts for carrying on the administrative functions of education in communities. But to develop methods, ideals and procedures and to present them, to be taken on their merits," according to Dr. Wilbur. Dr. Cooper in a statement announcing the reorganization discouraged the appointment of representatives of organized educational groups or of "propagandists" to the office.

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pointing out that such a practice tends to develop a personnel which reflects current organization in the school world rather than an organization designed to carry out the specific purposes for which the office exists."

Assistance to Librarians
He recommended that the position of editor-in-chief and librarian be reclassified to a higher rank and salary. Assistant clerk, the editor-in-chief, the librarian and the chief of the division of higher education should be appointed, he believes. Three or four additional members of the library staff are needed, he said, to catalogue and issue bibliographies covering 8500 textbooks used in American schools now in the library shelves but not catalogued.

"I have recommended in this connection that a bulletin on statistics of libraries be printed every four years and that there be incorporated into it a directory of librarians," Dr. Cooper said. "A special committee representing the American Library Association is co-operating with the office of education in determining what information should be incorporated in such bulletin.

Tug and Scow Crews Sign New York Pact
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Peace for two years in New York Harbor has just been assured through action of employees of scows and tugboats, numbering more than 1000, in accepting a wage contract offered by their employers. They voted to remain at work under its terms until September, 1931.

Increases of \$10 monthly to officers on boats which are "double-crewed," and \$5 monthly to those which have a single crew, and overtime to men employed on boats which have but one shift for all work performed before 7 a. m. or after 5 p. m. satisfied the workers.

LABOR SAID TO FAVOR INTEREMPIRE TRADE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—That free trade between the units of the Empire is being striven after by the Labor Government, but at present is an ideal that is not practicable, was the opinion expressed by L. C. M. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for the Dominions.

The Labor Government is interested in fostering the welfare of the Empire, but they have committed themselves to prevent the further extension of preferential duties. Whereas certain products were imported into Great Britain under lower duties they will now be subject to a standard duty, he said. The Government will by this means reduce duties to a standard and derive revenue from such sources as income tax and estate duties.

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NEARLY EXTINCT RUBBER SHRUB SAVED TO WORLD

Plant Rescued From Madagascar Roadside Growing in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Specimens of a nearly extinct rubber-producing shrub rescued from the arid roadside in Madagascar by Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture, are growing "promisingly" in government gardens in Florida and California, but not fast enough to suit numerous rubber capitalists who are eager to start the plant growing on their own plantations.

From Arizona, California, Texas and Florida, even from San Domingo, have come inquiries about the plant. Immigrant, known botanically as "euphorbia intisy," to rubber growers as plain "intisy." Dr. Swingle explains, however, that no plants will go out of the Government's hands until an absolutely safe supply of seedling trees has been assured. He is pleased with the progress the plants have made, but points out that they grow slowly.

Just what effect cultivation of the intisy plant may have on the rubber supply of the world will not be known for many years. Its commercial introduction while the price of rubber hovers around 20 cents a pound as it does today, but Dr. Swingle points out that it will be more convenient to have the plant growing even in the West Indies than near Port Dauphin, Madagascar, reckoned to be the farthest city in the world from United States soil. The southern part of Madagascar, just outside the tropics in the South Temperate Zone, is like parts of southwestern United States in many respects and the Department hopes that the new rubber plants may be adaptable there.

Twenty-five years ago rubber from the intisy plant was highly prized in France for making automobile tires and at the height of its commercial exploitation commanded a price above \$120 a pound, a high price at the time. But its high value spelled doom of this species as a commercial one, at least for a time, for the natives collected the rubber so ruthlessly that most botanists acquainted with Madagascar believed the species had become entirely extinct.

The intisy, which is almost leafless, is able to withstand extremely arid conditions by having a water-storage root system of unique type. In Madagascar it is sometimes subjected yearly to six months without rain and sometimes to a drought lasting several years. Besides the intisy, Dr. Swingle brought back 22 other lots of plants which seem to have some value as potential sources of rubber. Ten of these are now being commercially exploited for rubber in Madagascar. Several were entirely new to the United States. Ornamental plants which Dr. Swingle gathered in his travels have shown themselves worthy of leaving the protecting hand of the Government and have been distributed to qualified experimentalists in Florida and California.

Dr. Swingle's trip was made possible through the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, the University of Algiers and by friendly interest of the French and Madagascar Governments. Duplicate sets of the plants were left at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, and with Prof. Henri Humbert, of the University of Algiers, who accompanied Dr. Swingle on the expedition.

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FEDERAL POWER BOARD TO SEEK NEW AUTHORITY

Finds It Needs Greater Scope to Deal Adequately With New Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The three members of the President's Cabinet composing the Federal Water Power Commission have returned from their first direct contact with a water-power case convinced of the inadequacy of present federal authority and determined to seek additional power.

The case involves the construction of a dam and a \$7,000,000 plant at Cumberland Falls, in the Cumberland River, Kentucky, for which the Cumberland Hydroelectric Company, an Insular subsidiary, has asked a license. After a personal tour of the territory, the commission has decided to enlarge the issue by an appeal to the Attorney-General for an interpretation of its existing authority.

When this authority is defined, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, states he will strike out for what he terms "a national board of water strategy" to deal with streams and rivers as they relate not only to navigation, but to water power, flood control, irrigation and domestic and industrial water supply.

CANADIANS TO BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO FARM
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL—Young Canadians desirous to locate on farms will have the same facilities offered them hereafter by the Colonization Department of the Canadian National Railways as are extended by that organization to immigrants. In announcing the policy of offering Canadians the same services as are given immigrants, Dr. W. J. Black, director of the department, said:

"We are ready to assist in whatever way we can all young Canadians who want to go on a farm, to find a good location. We will be particularly glad to assist those who now reside in cities to get onto the land."

Foot Saver Shoes
If You're an Eye for Style but a need for comfort
We have something besides sympathy for women who yearn for style shoes who their feet clamor for comfort. We have Foot Savers— which are very smart. And (thanks to their patented, built-in construction) supremely comfortable.
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SOUTH AMERICAN COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS GROW

Progress There Keeps Pace With Expansion in Other Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Progress in communications systems is keeping pace with developments of commerce and industry in South American countries, according to John R. Hyland, United States cable manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who returned here recently from a tour of Latin-America.

South America has adopted the United States' idea of rapid communications, Mr. Hyland declared, and collaboration of business organizations in the United States with their southern neighbors is increasing friendly relations between the peoples.

"Rapid growth in the commerce and industry of Latin-America is apparent everywhere," he continued. "Tremendous increases in the volume of trade with this country can be understood when one finds the desire on the part of South American business men to broaden their contacts with our country."

"When it is understood that Argentinian imports from the United States last year alone totaled \$179,000,000, the importance of future cable business between the two continents may be realized. South American countries have taken up the idea of rapid communications, but

the people do not yet fully realize its value." In Brazil, Mr. Hyland said, Dr. Mario Bello, director-general of telegraphs, has conducted a substantial program of land-line improvements. The central telegraph office has been rehabilitated, and the multiplex machine, which sends eight telegrams at a time over one wire, has been successfully used. "Dr. Bello proposes to introduce the multiplex in the entire Brazilian system," he continued. "Construction of 5100 kilometers of lines in 1927 has been followed by establishment of a fairly dependable service to all of the 21 Brazilian states, and an effort is being made to maintain lines in the most sparsely populated sections."

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\$25 Permanent in our regular \$10 wave with a six months' fingerwaving service at no additional cost.
Our operators are requested not to discuss physical problems with patrons.
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BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL EVIDENCES BIG DECREASE

Half What It Was 15 Years Ago—Drunkness Decreases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The consumption of drink in Britain, despite increase in the population, is only about half what it was 15 years ago. This is shown by the annual official licensing statistics for England and Wales for the last 12 months, now issued by the Government. Compared with 1913, the production of beer is down by 55 per cent and that of spirituous liquor by 42 per cent.

This decline in drinking is reflected in the fact that convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales have fallen in the same period from 172,130 to 55,642. Last year's convictions (46,798 men and 8,844 women) were the lowest on record, except for the war years 1917 and 1918, when the majority of the male population was with the forces abroad and supplies of liquor for those remaining at home were drastically curtailed.

Some, by no means proportionate, decrease in the number of public houses has also taken place. Since 1905, for example, on-licenses (places where drink is permitted to be sold publicly for consumption upon the premises) have decreased from 99,478 to 78,803. This is partly offset, however, by increase in the number of clubs (places where drink may be sold privately), which numbered last year 12,775, having practically doubled in the last 25 years. There has also been a slight advance in the number of off-licenses (public houses allowed to sell drink to be carried away for home consumption alone).

Angus Watson, presiding at Cardiff at the recent annual meeting of the United Kingdom Band of Hope, pointed out that since the war the British national drink bill has dropped from £436,000,000 in the peak year 1920 to a sum approximating £298,000,000 last year. The present situation, however, is far from satisfactory. "We spend," he said, "£42,000,000 per year on the army, £40,000,000 on the navy, £41,000,000 on education, £84,000,000 on health and unemployment insurance, but £298,000,000 a year on drink. Our milk bill, one of the most essential items of expenditure, amounts to £38,000,000; our bread bill, one of the first essentials of national well-being, to £79,000,000."

They were familiar, Mr. Watson continued, with the arguments that if the state had to suffer the loss of the revenue of £38,000,000 a year from the drink trade, taxation would have to be increased in other directions, but he thought there was no doubt that any Chancellor of the Exchequer who could budget on the one side for the saving that he could effect because of the discontinuance of the drink trade in practically every national service, and on the other for a reduction of his income because of this saving, would gladly accept the one if he could secure the other.

(Continued from Page 1)

STATE PRIMARY PLAN ASSURES MAJORITY RULE
paper man, novelist and student of political economy, and received considerable notice at the session of the Wisconsin Legislature recently closed. The scheme was incorporated as an amendment to a pending election bill, but in the rush of last-minute measures the bill was never acted upon.

Cross-Voting Prevented
Colonel Lush believes his plan will serve to restore the majority nomination that was assured by the old convention system, which was forced into the discard by the increase in population, and will reserve to the people all the benefits that the primary election was originally meant to give them.

He predicts that it will do away with cross-voting in primaries by voters who, for various reasons, cast their ballots in the primary of the party which they do not intend to support in the election. Such a procedure would be made useless, for any attempted machinations would automatically be defeated in the combined "second primary-election."

The scheme has been thoroughly investigated by political leaders in Wisconsin, a state whose primary election has more often than not worked out in practice as a minority nomination, and has been widely approved.

Constitutionality Questioned
The objections include a question of constitutionality and the belief that the election returns would be somewhat delayed. No very weighty objection, however, has been raised, and the favorable comment has appeared to be much more convincing. Wisconsin, it is pointed out, is a logical State in which to test the plan, for the State is now restive over the manner in which its primary law has been operating.

In recent years, freedom to enter

W. H. Haynes
The "Chintz" Shop
25 & 26 SPRING STREET
LONDON, ENG.

Decorative Establisment
Established in 1873

a Wisconsin primary has been greatly curtailed by party rulers, especially among the Progressives, because of the danger, if two candidates of the same faction entered the race, of having them both eliminated by the candidate of another faction.

To forestall this, party leaders would get together and prepare a slate. Possible candidates not included on this slate could usually be prevailed upon to withdraw through the use of the argument "for the good of the party." Since divided support did harm the party's chances, the slate-making machine was firmly ensconced in power.

Slate-Making Futile
Under the Lush system, slate-making activities would be futile and unnecessary, it is declared. All candidates would have an equal chance, no matter how many were in the field. What a political "ring" could accomplish in the primary in the way of dictating one candidate could easily be undone by the people at the election. They could reject the one candidate and still have a choice within their own party.

If tested and found successful in Wisconsin, the plan could easily be adapted to the needs of other states, it is felt. The number of political parties active within the state would make no difference, for the plan has all the elements of universal application.

Among the political leaders who have studied and commented on the proposal is William J. Morgan, former attorney-general of Wisconsin, who has declared that the basic idea is sound. He would, however, allow the voter a choice between two candidates and also between the rival parties. That is, the voter could indicate that if his choice for the Republican nomination and election was defeated, his vote should go to the surviving Democrat.

1,555,110 New York Voters Registered
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—With a registration exceeding by more than 300,000 that of 1925, indications are that one of the heaviest votes in the history of New York mayoralty contests will be cast here Nov. 5.

When the rolls closed on Saturday night, 1,555,110 had written their names in the registration books, thus becoming eligible to vote. This is within 575,000 of the total city registration in 1928 for the national election.

Every borough showed a substantial increase over the 1925 registration figures, and notable gains were made in Brooklyn and Queens, where more than 100,000 new voters affixed their names to the registration rolls, as compared with 1925. In the Bronx there was an increase of about \$2,000. Small increases were shown in Manhattan and Richmond. Candidates of the major parties on both city and county tickets and party leaders expressed satisfaction with registration returns, which were far in excess of those expected.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario now has a troop of Indian Boy Scouts. The members of it are pupils at the Boys Industrial School, Spanish, Ont. Writing to provincial headquarters, Toronto, about the new troop, Russell T. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Education for the Dominion of Canada, said: "I consider the activity very valuable for the youth of our wards, and the department intends to assist as far as possible."

(Continued from Page 1)

paper man, novelist and student of political economy, and received considerable notice at the session of the Wisconsin Legislature recently closed. The scheme was incorporated as an amendment to a pending election bill, but in the rush of last-minute measures the bill was never acted upon.

Colonel Lush believes his plan will serve to restore the majority nomination that was assured by the old convention system, which was forced into the discard by the increase in population, and will reserve to the people all the benefits that the primary election was originally meant to give them.

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paper man, novelist and student of political economy, and received considerable notice at the session of the Wisconsin Legislature recently closed. The scheme was incorporated as an amendment to a pending election bill, but in the rush of last-minute measures the bill was never acted upon.

Colonel Lush believes his plan will serve to restore the majority nomination that was assured by the old convention system, which was forced into the discard by the increase in population, and will reserve to the people all the benefits that the primary election was originally meant to give them.

He predicts that it will do away with cross-voting in primaries by voters who, for various reasons, cast their ballots in the primary of the party which they do not intend to support in the election. Such a procedure would be made useless, for any attempted machinations would automatically be defeated in the combined "second primary-election."

The scheme has been thoroughly investigated by political leaders in Wisconsin, a state whose primary election has more often than not worked out in practice as a minority nomination, and has been widely approved.

Constitutionality Questioned

The objections include a question of constitutionality and the belief that the election returns would be somewhat delayed. No very weighty objection, however, has been raised, and the favorable comment has appeared to be much more convincing. Wisconsin, it is pointed out, is a logical State in which to test the plan, for the State is now restive over the manner in which its primary law has been operating.

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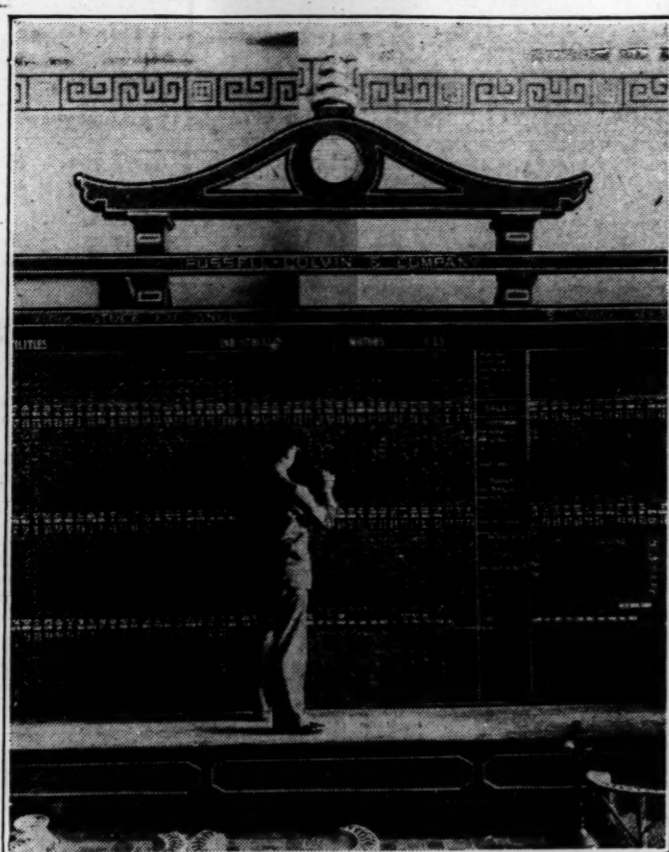
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LURE OF BRAZIL GIVES PORTUGAL LABOR PROBLEM

Government Acts to Stem Tide—'Engajadores' Blamed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. LISBON—There has latterly been much discussion both in Portugal and Brazil regarding the advantages and disadvantages to both countries of the constant flow of emigrants from Portugal to the South American Republic. This current, which is continuous, is steadily increasing. The reasons may undoubtedly be found in the difficulties and high cost of living in Portugal, especially in the provinces. This country, like others, is still suffering from the consequences of the war, as her participation in it involved heavy financial output. Following on this, successive revolts, political instability and a desire for excessive and contradictory legislation produced an unrest and discontent among the population which resulted in wholesale emigration.

The Portuguese Government, last year, supported by part of the press, endeavored to deviate this current from Brazil to the Portuguese colonies, and a large number of fishermen from the north took advantage of the privileges granted and went to Portuguese Angola. This scheme has since been chiefly followed up by people from the middle classes who have gone out as settlers, while the poorer peasants continue to prefer Brazil, where they work harder, fare worse, and have to fight against the hostility of the nationalists. The process by which these peasants are attracted to South America is well known, and hitherto all efforts to prevent it have proved fruitless. Men, who are here called "engajadores," make a lucrative livelihood by exciting the imagination of the peasants in all parts of Portugal, holding before them the mirage of

land of plenty where fortunes are easily made. Tradition helps them in their work, as two centuries ago Brazil was the rich treasure house of Portugal that was flooded with precious stones, rare woods and other riches which then might almost be had for the asking. To these traditions is added the fact that for many years Portuguese commerce in Brazil was extremely prosperous and fortunes there were easily made. Large numbers of Portuguese, especially from the northern provinces, after a sojourn in Brazil, returned here with immense fortunes. They built palatial mansions, dowered or founded charitable institutions and generally married into impoverished families of the aristocracy, and restored and saved from ruin many noble estates. Thus the conviction took deep root in the peasant that Brazil is the Eldorado of the world. The "engajadores" find a good field for their exploitation, and the would-be emigrants place their hands for "overcome difficulties" and get them a passage across the Atlantic. The Government is taking serious repressive measures against emigration, which is depriving the Portuguese provinces of agricultural laborers.

European Combine Opposed in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BUCHAREST—Generally speaking, the nations of southeastern Europe do not look with favor on Aristide Briand's plan to establish a "United States of Europe." There are two entirely different reasons for this. Bulgaria and Hungary are opposed because they are afraid it would tend to make the present map of Europe permanent, and that it would certify the dominance of France and her allies. They fear that Paris would be the capital of the new federation, and that it would mean the fortifying of the hegemony of their former enemies. Under existing conditions and with existing borders, Bulgaria and Hungary would not care to enter a federation of European states. Yugoslavia and Rumania, although allies of France, are also inclined to disapprove of M. Briand's idea. In theory, they would like to see a great European federation, with France at the head to insure the permanency of present treaties, honor and relations, but they fear that, in his advocacy of this scheme, the French Prime Minister has permitted his desire for peace to lure him away from stern realities. They foresee that, if they all became members of a great European family, the sharp differences between conquerors and conquered might tend to disappear. Yugoslavia and Rumania feel more secure as members of the powerful group of former allies than as members of a "United States of Europe" in which the former enemy powers would be treated as equals.

NEW OCEAN FREIGHT ROUTE IS CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BERLIN—According to statements in the Hamburg Press, the Stettin Harbor Company, Ltd., has entered into negotiations with an American shipping company, the Scantic Line, for the establishment of a regular service between Stettin and America. The Scantic Line has stated that it prepared to make Stettin a port of call, provided the Stettin harbor dues are reduced in its favor at times of the year when freights prove insufficient to make the service remunerative. The Stettin Harbor Board has declared its readiness to comply with the wishes of the American Shipping Company in this respect, and has made application to the Prussian Ministry of Commerce for the necessary authority to grant the concession.

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La Paz, Bolivia, Woos Modernity but Is Picturesque Withal

Chummy With Mountain Peaks, the Now-Accessible Capital Has Gaiety of Swiss Alps, With Indian Element to Add Splash of Native Color

By MARC T. GREENE. LA PAZ, at 12,000 feet distinctly the highest capital in the world, now enjoys connection with outside regions through three railway systems, and indignantly spurns any intimation that it is beyond the bounds of civilization. There was a time, and not so long ago either, when the blithe little Bolivian capital was attainable only after a journey even more difficult than that from the coast to Bogota or to Quito, and then it might logically have been deemed a remote frontier outpost. But that time is no more and La Paz is becoming so modernized that it has lately passed a law forbidding the Indians of the picturesque Andean tribes to wear their brilliant red "ponchos" on the city streets. Moreover, the capital points to its Military Club, its Hotel de Paris, its Sunday morning church parade—a sort of Andean replica of Fifth Avenue or Rotten Row in miniature—its amazingly up-to-date railway terminal, its shops with American and European wares, its well-dressed, rosy-cheeked women, and its excellent municipal band which plays in the Plaza Murillo after church every Sunday morning, as evidence of cosmopolitanism and modernity.

The air of La Paz is as clear and as bright as the sparkling sea at St. Moritz or Lake Placid. It is always cold, and about the fountain in every patio the ice-cold water of a morning bath is a welcome luxury. The sun, until the bright sun of a low latitude disposes of them along about the middle of the forenoon. At night the only warm place is in bed under the heavy blanket of a fabulously warm "poncho," or long-necked Andean sheep. There is no "central heating" in the capital, modernity having not yet reached that point. And so, unless you are fortunate enough to find a place close beside the log fire in the huge open fireplace of the Military or the Strangers' Club, you will find no refuge from the biting air of the high Andean night with its accompanying breezes from yonder majestic snow-crowned peaks. Even at midday the shady side of the street is as chilly as an alpine gorge.

The people of La Paz, especially the newcomers, are especially grateful for the sun, for apart from the sun's benignant warmth there is at 12,000 feet little but rigidity of a distinctly penetrating sort. But the sun is dependable in La Paz; it seems ever present, bright and sparkling as at the summit of Mont Blanc. The air is clear and clean and it seems to impart a fleckless cleanliness even to the streets, which are as unpolluted as those of a village on the Zuyder Zee. Riding and tennis and climbing engage general attention and the European residents of the dazzling Bolivian capital delight in life there. Built on Mountain Top. La Paz is built on as many hills as Rome. Indeed, they are mountain tops except in comparison with the mighty, white-capped summits which gaze serenely down upon the "Plaza Murillo" and upon the cathedral, which is still incomplete after more than 90 years of building. Up and down the hills lead the streets and so full of freshness is the air that one is fain to skip blithely along them even as the mountain goat his Andean trails. But to do so means to be breathless in an instant. Everywhere there are

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result is a sort of uniform color scheme which accentuates the charm of the colonial type of architecture characterizing the mountain capital. The Aymara Indians still celebrate their feasts quite as 400 years ago. At Whitsuntide they dance as once before the shrines of Tiwanacu and Sacahuaman. The dance is related to those of the Indians of western Canada, of the Hopis of Arizona, of the so-called devil dancers of Tibet. But these survivals of the olden days the Government is endeavoring to discourage under the unique impression that complete modernity can be achieved only in a destruction of every evidence of antiquity. It is required that each Indian participating in these dances procure a "homage tag" to be displayed prominently on his person like a newsboy's permit to ply his trade. The result, of course, will presently be that the colorful and picturesque will be destroyed in Bolivia as so much of it has been in New Zealand, the South Seas, Ceylon and elsewhere, where the white man has proceeded in the serene assumption that his are the only ways worth while. But Bolivia and La Paz have not yet been "modernized" out of all remainder of the old vivid days, determinedly as capital is making itself "up to date."

Bucharest Begins Building Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BUCHAREST—Work has recently been begun on 50 new dwelling houses which Bucharest has decided to build in one of the poorer quarters of the city, known as St. Dimitrie. The total cost of these buildings will be somewhat over \$150,000. They will be finished before the end of the year and for reasonable rents placed at the disposal of officials with limited means. The dwellings will all be small, consisting of not more than three rooms and a kitchen each. This is the beginning of a large building enterprise by means of which the municipality hopes to help to relieve a housing crisis which continues to be more acute than that in any other capital in southeast Europe.

The city government is now negotiating with foreign companies concerning a contract for the erection of 2000 new houses. This is part of a plan for the complete rebuilding of Rumania's capital.

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WOMEN FOUND SLOW TO HEED CALL OF UNION

English Organizer Says Home Is Chief Interest—Low Wages Tolerated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON—"The heart of every woman and girl is in her home, and that is the reason she is difficult to organize," said Miss Anne Loughlin, the general organizer of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, in a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is because she regards herself, individually, as only a transient unit in the labor market, and forgets that, collectively, woman has come into industry to stay, that she fails to grasp the necessity for co-operation, and does not recognize the evils that a great body of unorganized and unprotected people can be to the general status of industry."

Women in industry had always presented a problem, she said. Ever since the struggles of the early part of the 19th century, when the women spinners and lace workers strove to combine against adverse conditions; and when, rather later, the "Ancient Virgins" and the "Female Tailors" and other women's lodges joined in the general agitation for a 10-hour day; and later, when in 1874 Mrs. Emma Paterson formed the Women's Trade Union League; ever since then women had presented difficulties.

During the war matters had been easier because women, as a whole, were earning higher wages, and the earning of higher wages always meant the opening up of organization possibilities.

"Low wages and a disinclination to combine always go together," Miss

Loughlin said, and she went on to explain how, with the slump in trade of 1922, the bottom seemed to have fallen out of trade unionism so far as women were concerned, and from that time the total of organized women had risen to 1,341,000, numbers had fallen pretty steadily. "There is, to my way of thinking, only one remedy," Miss Loughlin said. "I think—indeed, I am convinced that the only way to meet the situation is to set the spirit of organization going in the homes of the workers themselves. I would like to see every father regard the industrial outlook of his children as of the utmost importance. I would like to have him train his girls to see that their individual standing combines to form the collective standing without which industry can never be regarded as safe either for women or for men—as it never can be while the average minimum hourly wage of the woman is exactly half the average minimum hourly wage of the man, and employers are bent upon the cheapest labor possible."

BIG ORE DEPOSITS FOUND IN SWEDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. STOCKHOLM—Ore has been discovered in Nitra and Sidsensjö in considerable quantities. At Västaresel in Nitra a vein of ore of several kilometers in length and of a breadth of from 70 to 80 meters has been found. Comparing this with similar ore veins in Bolden, Norland's Klondike, which are but 33 meters in breadth, the importance of the find will be appreciated. Moreover, according to the expert, Lindström, the ore lies at depth of more than five to six meters. Further investigations are under way. Bolden, which but four years ago was a wild place in the forests of Norland, has today finished its railway down to its port at Rönnskär. The cost of this road has been 1,700,000 kronor. By the end of September ore was carried on this road.

Rare Old Panels Found in England

Parts of Ancient Coaches Still Have Coats of Arms on Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MANCHESTER—In the establishment of Messrs. Cockshott & Sons, motor engineers of this city, has been discovered a series of old panels from the doors of ancient coaches. The firm was engaged in the coaching business prior to entering the motor trade of today.

The panels have the coats of arms of important English families painted on them. As a whole, they are in good preservation. Panels from coaches belonging to the Earl of Weymouth and March, the Marquess of Anglesey, and the Charlemonts were among those found in a brown paper parcel which had lain unopened for many years.

One of the panels is reputed to have belonged to the Duke of Chandos and Buckingham, who was born in 1792 and succeeded to the title in 1839. His coat of arms is incorporated with that of the Campbell family into which he married.

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ITALY ACQUIRES FRESH PRESTIGE IN POWER FIELD

Develops Trentino Provinces With Great Hydro-electric Plants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ROME—When in 1919 Italy acquired under the Peace Treaty the Trentino provinces, their economic resources were practically limited to the hotel and tourist industry. Agricultural development, hindered by the mountainous nature of the country and by the marshy condition of the valleys due to uncontrolled water courses, was rudimentary, and industrial development was practically nonexistent.

If that region is poor in other natural resources, Italian enterprise was not slow to realize that the high mountain valleys with their abundant water courses possessed vast potential sources of wealth in their hydraulic power.

The extent to which this potential wealth-producing asset has been utilized in the last few years is shown by the figures for the kilowatts of installed power, which have risen from 44,594,000 in 1922 to over 500,000,000 in 1927.

The largest contribution to this increment has been made by the hydro-electric plants in the Trentino district. The companies formed to utilize the "white coal" of those new provinces are now completing the work begun some years ago for harnessing the waters of the Isarco, the Adige, the Avisio and the Noce to dynamos which will generate 800,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum at an installed power of 250,000 kilowatts.

Carried Across Lombardy

Much of this current will be conveyed from the northeastern section, where it is generated, along super-power lines, at the very high voltage of 202,000 volts, across the central plains of Lombardy, so as to link up with the power systems of Piedmont in the northwest of the peninsula. Thus the interregional electric systems running from north to south are crossed by an auxiliary system running from east to west to supply the additional power needed to meet the ever growing requirements of Piedmontese industries.

The gigantic works in connection with this plan are nearing completion. On the slopes of the mountain which slopes down from the Brenner Pass on Italy's northern frontier, a large tunnel 16 kilometers in length has been hollowed in the rock to serve as a high pressure conduit pipe, into which the waters of the Isarco collected by means of a great dam built in three sections near the village of Ponta, 460 meters above sea-level, will soon plunge, generating 270,000 horsepower of installed power and 500,000,000 of kilowatt hours of electric current.

On issuing forth from the high pressure tunnel the water is collected in six conduits each measuring some three meters in diameter, riveted in the first section with steel armor-plate in the second and last section, weighing some 2500 tons. The power station, situated at 281 meters above sea-level, which transforms this hydraulic power into electric energy, is fitted with five Francis turbines of 45,000 horsepower each; and three Pelton turbines of 45,000 horsepower each.

Highest Tension in Europe
Starting from this point 243 kilometers of transmission cables have already been laid, which will soon be prolonged to Turin, a total distance of 400 kilometers. The tension of 220,000 volts at which the current is transmitted is the highest yet installed in Europe.

The works above described have been carried out in two years by the Società Elettrica Tridentina, which has had in its employ some 4000 men. The Asarco hydro-electric plan is said to be the largest in Europe and one of the largest in the world.

Other plants now being erected are those on the River Noce, an affluent of the Adige. The dam for the reservoir in connection with one of these plans is now being built at the foot of a glacier, at a height of 2600 meters above the sea. The waters that will be stored in this huge artificial lake now under construction would be sufficient to generate 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Thirty thousand tons of cement and a like quantity of other building material will have to be raised to that level to meet the needs of the enterprise. For this purpose 10-kilometers of road and two transport cableways each eight kilometers in length, raising their loads a height of 3000 meters, have been installed. A third hydro-electric plan under construction is that of Gogolo, which will also utilize the waters of the Noce. When all these works are completed, the Trentino will have been transformed from a poor mountainous region of scant economic value into one of Italy's major wealth-producing assets.

BIBLE SALES SHOWN TO BE ON INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British and Foreign Bible Society sold 1301 copies of the Scriptures every hour last year. The society was founded 125 years ago. Since then it has issued in all 377-

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These Are Still Familiar Vehicles in the Streets of Peiping



The Cart May Yet Be Seen Within the Gates of the Purple City, but is Gradually Giving Way to Swifter Modes of Travel. The Country Woman on Her Donkey Still at Times Threads the Miscellaneous Traffic, as Does the Ricksha, With Its Coolie Runner. Such Types, However, Will Not Be Seen Much Longer.

Rickshas, Carts and Burros of Peiping Traffic Giving Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PICTURESQUE, but laborious, means of transportation are rapidly being replaced in Peiping by modern mechanical vehicles. For centuries in China rich men rode on the shoulders of other men, while poor men walked; and women could either stay at home alone or go forth on slow moving donkeys or in crawling carts.

Now the wealthy Chinese here dash about in automobiles, and both men and women enjoy the convenience of being carried to their destination comfortably and cheaply in street cars.

It was a daring project to open a street railway line in Peiping and it is now less than five years since the first flower-festooned car clattered down the ancient highways, clanging its bell to drive camel caravans and ox carts off the tracks.

All the well-to-do residents here, who then rode about in horse-drawn glass carriages and had no use themselves for street cars, protested that it was an offense to have noisy trams rattle by the purple Forbidden City, and much influence was brought to bear against permitting a franchise to the street car company.

On the other hand, the poor people then were about equally opposed to the project. They had no aesthetic interest in the matter but they objected to the idea of one street car doing the work of 50 ricksha coolies.

Settling Down Now
The local Chamber of Commerce demanded a big membership fee from the new company, the municipal officials made the franchise costly too, the ricksha coolies tried to force the company to give them substitute employment, the Government thought that such an imposing enterprise ought to contribute \$2,000 a month to the public schools, soldiers went joy-riding without paying any fares, and paying customers were afraid to try the novelty of riding at all.

So, what with this and that, the street car company had a turbulent career during the first few years, but everything is settling down peacefully and profitably at last.

However, the Peiping streets still present an interesting traffic problem, with automobiles, carriages, carts, bicycles, wedding processions, camels, donkeys, and rickshas still sharing the street car tracks.

Rickshas themselves are a comparatively new mode of transportation, having only in recent years replaced the more burdensome palanquins. The latter required from two to six men as bearers and the motion was uncomfortably jerky. No one rides in such chairs here any more except brides, whose crimson silk palanquins and green uniformed bearers remain to strike a colorful note in the gray streets.

A Donkey for a Drive
Palanquins are useful on mountainous roads in country districts but on paved city avenues one man can pull a ricksha with pneumatic tires easily and quickly. For short distances and long stops, such as on shopping expeditions in Peiping, nothing can equal the ricksha for convenience. But with the rising cost of living, rickshas are becoming a luxury, and it is only a question of time before rickshas here, as already

in Japan, will be a curiosity for tourists only.

Peking carts, once very important, are also becoming almost extinct. Not long ago a woman could engage a cart, with a horse or donkey to pull it and a man to escort it, for a whole day for 50 cents. Now such service costs \$2, which is quite a sum for peasants who were the chief patrons of these carts. Chinese women now walk to the edge of town and there take street cars when they come to Peiping to visit or shop.

A cheaper way than the cart system is to ride on the donkey's back, and Chinese women with bound feet formerly used these donkeys extensively. A regular interurban service was organized and one could ride a donkey from one town to another without bothering about returning it. Barges were maintained at all stations and a good long ride, albeit a very slow one, could be had for a dime.

Men also used to ride donkeys in Peiping, but they are rarely used any more. Mongols sometimes come to town on their frisky little ponies and camel caravans are still common in the winter months. The camels are ordinarily used only for carrying merchandise, but now and then one bears a passenger also.

Glass carriages drawn by leisurely horses, with a driver in front and a footman to lead the animals around corners, are still maintained by old-fashioned families. Conservative Chinese matrons, in silk brocade robes, show off to good advantage in these perambulating display cases.

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British Canal and Waterway Trade Revival Forms Outlet for Labor

Minister Sees in Amalgamation of Two Systems Under a Single Control the Beginning of Entirely New Phase in Britain's Transport Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Oswald Mosley, who is one of the ministers assisting J. H. Thomas in his efforts to deal with unemployment, has stated that he is examining the possibilities which an enlargement or improvement of inland waterway systems might offer as an outlet for surplus labor in England. In this connection the impression is certainly abroad among the executives of leading canal companies that their systems are on the eve of big developments.

Already the waterways from London to Birmingham and Leicester are under the control of a single organization, the Grand Union Canal Company, formed last year. This amalgamation marked the beginning of an entirely new phase in Britain's inland water transport system, for 24 miles of canals were brought under single control.

Nottingham Corporation have improved the Trent approach to Nottingham, particularly between Not-

tingham and Newark, by rebuilding all locks on the section to 190 feet length and 30 feet width, so that three 120-ton barges may now pass at one locking.

Other improvements now being discussed are on stretches of canals from the Midlands to the Mersey, and the Midlands to the Severn, from Wolverhampton to Stourport and from Birmingham to Droitwich, joining the Severn at Hawford. The volume of traffic on the English canals has substantially increased in recent years. In 1927, for example, 732,937 tons of cargo were carried on the Regent's Canal, as compared with 593,556 tons in 1923. Coal, timber, grain, chemicals, oils and foodstuffs are among the cargoes regularly conveyed along the Grand Union Canal.

A motorboat service recently introduced between the Regent's Canal docks and the Continent enables manufacturers to send goods direct to Rouen and Paris—by canal, sea and river.

Spain Honors Man Who Dreamed Well

Joaquin Costa Hailed as One Who Foresaw Need of Strong Ruler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—Admirers of Joaquin Costa, the Spanish philosopher, and writer on politics, have erected a statue to him in Graus which Gen. Primo de Rivera has recently unveiled.

Costa, born of humble peasant parents, educated himself under the care of an uncle. He became in turn schoolmaster, draughtsman, farming expert, architect, teacher at a school in France, doctor of law and philosophy, notary public, barrister-at-law, public debater and leader, and finally a hermit.

His one ideal was to regenerate Spain. After the loss of the colonial empire which culminated with Cuba he declared that Spain must either put her house in order or go under. He foresaw the necessity of a dictatorship in order to achieve stability and purification in politics.

In introducing Gen. Primo de Rivera to his audience, the Mayor of Graus pointed out that this was the very man whose work Costa, with his clear vision, had predicted as necessary.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Hortense Helps Her Friend

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH.

A True Story

AS HORTENSE drew her cart-load of dolls up and down the stone walk she watched the black horse in the field just across the road from the big farmhouse which was her home. It was a bright October day, and all around, as far as she could see, the trees were gorgeous with reds and yellows, the sunshine was clear and warm, and the whole world seemed silent and expectant. As she paused to look at the distant hills which lay on the other side of the lake the horse snatched up to the high rail fence and put his head over the top rail.

"Perhaps it's hungry," thought Hortense. "I wish I had something to feed him. I heard Father say yesterday that there wasn't much pasture left in Stever's field." She knew that horses liked apples, for she had often seen her big brother feed them to the team that pulled the plow, but she could never bring herself to hold the apple in her hand until the horse picked it up with his soft mouth. She was a timid little girl—hardly eight years old—and the horse's mouth looked so big that the moment she felt his warm breath on her hand she always drew away. Perhaps she could put an apple in the corner of the fence and Blackie would help himself—she didn't know what the horse's name was, but she called him "Blackie."

Filling her pocket and hands with apples, she ran down the stone walk, across the rough country road, and over by the fence where Blackie stood.

"Would you like an apple?" she said politely, and tucked one in a corner of the fence. Blackie reached eagerly for the juicy morsel, but the moment his nose touched it, away it rolled to the ground where Hortense stood. She tried the second time with the same results, and finally determined that she would be brave, and let Blackie eat out of her hand. Climbing upon one of the rails, she held out an apple. How daintily Blackie swept the apple from the palm of her hand! It was real fun, she decided, and happy in overcoming her fear, she fed him all the others. She and Blackie had a secret! Never again would she be afraid to let a horse eat out of her hand! And sharing a secret with Blackie made him seem a very close friend indeed, almost as dear as Princess Louise, Josephine, or the big tiger cat, Kibosh.

Cookies and Apples for Blackie

Many times the following weeks Hortense skipped across the road to feed Blackie a cookie or an apple, for she continued to be troubled about the pasture that Father had said was so poor. She was glad that the little brook crossed the field so that Blackie could have a drink whenever he wanted one. It seemed that Blackie drew not his farm, but Stever, who owned the big field. He belonged to Mr. Shull who owned the livery stable in the village, two miles away. A month ago he had decided that Blackie was too old to be driven far, and had asked Mr. Stever to take the horse to his farm, and turn him out to pasture. Mr. Stever's house was a half mile from this pasture, and it seemed to Hortense that everybody had forgotten about Blackie.

One day after school when Mother was busy and the men were all working on the other side of the farm, she removed the dolls from the cart to her playhouse, and ran to the barn, drawing the cart after her. There she loaded it with fragrant hay, and putting stones on top to keep it from sliding off the cart, she hurried across the road to Blackie. She was sure he was pleased by the way he munched it. As soon as he had finished, she ran to the playhouse and hastily put her dolls back in the cart. She did not want any of the family to see what she had done—not that she thought Father would mind giving the hay to Blackie—but she was sure that her big brother would laugh at her.

It was November now, and the bright expectant look that the world had worn in October had disappeared with the leaves. There was little sunshine, and some days it rained. How disconsolate Blackie looked, standing under the big oak tree which still kept a few brown leaves! And then, after the rain, it suddenly grew very cold.

That night at the supper table, while Hortense was busily covering her mealy white potato, fresh from the oven, with golden butter, Father said, "It's a shame that Shull leaves that horse in Stever's field. It's too cold outside for any animal on nights like these."

"Couldn't we bring him over here into our stable?" ventured Hortense. "Of course not, dear. The horse doesn't belong to us," replied her father, as though that settled their responsibility.

That night, after Hortense had undressed, she blew out the light and tiptoed to the window. She stood shivering in her little nightgown as she peered out of the open window into the dark. The stars twinkled brightly in the clear, frosty sky, and finally she thought she saw a dark form under the old oak tree. How cold Blackie must be! How could his people sleep when horses were cold! She climbed into her bed, and when Mother came up to kiss her good night, she whispered:

"Oh, Mother, I'm so afraid Blackie is cold tonight." Her mother was always so kind to her, that she did not wish to add to her little girl's anxiety, so she said cheerily, "Blackie has a warm coat, dear. Don't worry about him. Mr. Shull will probably send for him soon."

"But why doesn't someone tell Mr. Shull to come right away?" insisted Hortense.

"Because Mr. Shull might not like to have other people tell him what to do with his own horse," Mother tried to explain.

The sun shone brightly the next morning, and on her way to school, Hortense stopped to give Blackie a cookie. It might be his last, she thought, for Mr. Shull might send for him today.

But as she came tripping home

that afternoon, swinging her lunch box by its handle, she spied Blackie at the corner of the fence. Mr. Shull had not sent for him, even after the cold of last night! It was only six weeks till Christmas, and there was sure to be snow before Christmas. She knew she could never sleep, the wink it Blackie were out in the snow. She could not understand why someone didn't do something about it, instead of just saying it was too bad. She determined to do something herself.

What to Do!

For a long time she swung back and forth on the iron gate that guarded the stone walk, deep in thought. She considered the possibilities of building a shed for Blackie in one corner of the field. She knew where there was an old pile of boards, and she could use the old rag carpet in the attic for the roof. But she could not do it alone, and very likely Father would object to it, anyway. What could she do? She munched chestnuts vigorously, and finally the inspiration came. She would write a letter to Mr. Shull herself. She hoped he wouldn't be cross at her and come to the house and scold her, but, even if he were, she must risk it to help Blackie. She must do it right away, too, and put it out in the box for the mailman to take when he drove past the next day.

Her mother was busy sewing, so Hortense found a tablet and began her letter. If only someone would help her with her spelling, but she did not dare ask, for perhaps even Mother would not approve of her writing to Mr. Shull. She wrote at some length, explaining what papa had said about the pasture, and describing the cold nights; but, when she had carefully addressed the envelope, she suddenly realized that she must have a stamp. There were stamps in the little drawer in the desk, and she decided that it would not be wrong to take one if things to put pennies in the drawer to pay for it. So she ran to her room and shook two pennies out of her toy dog box.

It was the first secret Hortense had ever kept from Mother, and she was on the point of telling her when someone knocked at the door. It was the evening, and when Hortense went to bed she was too sleepy to think about anything. Next morning she slipped the letter into the mail box and went happily to school. On Saturday noon, just as they were finishing dinner, the mailman drove past, and her big brother went out to get the mail. When he returned he tossed the daily paper, an advertisement, and a letter on the dining room table. In the corner of the envelope was printed a return address, "J. C. Shull."

"Who?" she asked, looking at the return address. "Who has been writing to Mr. Shull?" queried her brother with his usual curiosity. "The letter is addressed to Hortense!"

All eyes were on Hortense as her brother handed her the letter. It was easy to see that Father was puzzled. Mother was troubled, and the "fired man" just plain curious. Hortense took the letter with trembling hands. She had not expected Mr. Shull to

reply to the letter, but he was probably very angry, and Father would be cross, and all the family would talk about it. She was nearly ready to cry, as she opened the letter and read aloud to her mother to read aloud:

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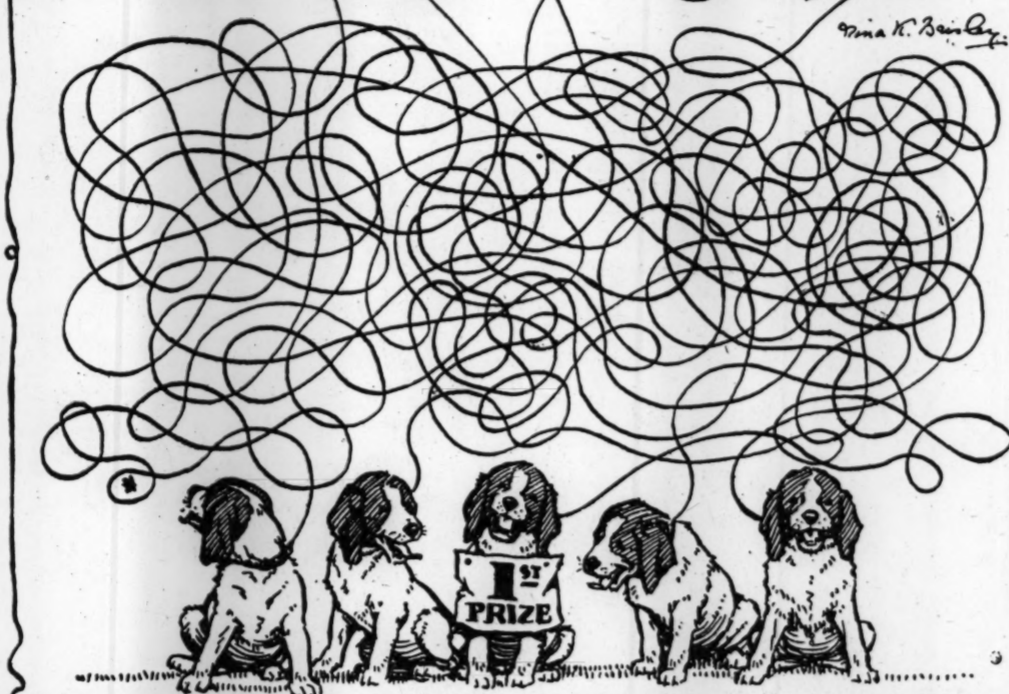
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Who Owns the Winner?

One morning, five stout little fellows I know, each took his new pet to a Puppy-Dog Show. But while they were gone, buying candy & cake, (first tying each pup to a strong little stake) The Judge came along and awarded a prize (though each looked exact in both colour & size) And went on his way. Now the leads they were slack, & the Pups had a romp till their masters came back.



And this was their state at the end of the Show. Now, who owns the winner - does anyone know?

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together. They made big wigwag piles in the road, just in case they could have a bonfire later. And when they had finished Ted's lawn, they started at once on Bobby's.

Scrape, scrape, crackle, crackle! How those leaves did whirl about! Off came Bobby's sweater. They must get it all done by 12 o'clock.

Scrape, scrape, crackle, crackle! More wigwags in the roadway. The lawn didn't look nearly as big now.

"Hello, boys, glad to see you've got some piles ready to burn." It was Ted's Uncle Fred. "A bonfire!" shouted Bobby. "Hurrah!" How glad he was that he and Ted had worked so hard, for now they would have such fun sitting with Uncle Fred in the afternoon. And after all it had been fun to rake the leaves, though it had been hard work, too.

The Golden Warbler

"Golden warbler, Where will you go, When bright leaves fall And cold winds blow?"

"I shall be flying, By night and day, To the balmy southland Far away."

"Golden warbler, Where will you be, When snow flies down On field and tree?"

"Flitting in sunlight Near tropical seas, Where palm trees sway In the gentle breeze."

"Golden warbler, How soon will you come Back to our garden When winter is done?"

"When blossoms are white On the apple tree, I shall come carol A greeting to thee."

JEAN HUTCHINSON DUMMER.

Clarissa Minds the Sheep

Clarissa did not mind being left alone on the farm. In fact, she was proud to be left in charge. Father and Mother were needed on the next farm, two miles away. They had promised to be back soon, and had told Clarissa to watch the little flock of sheep grazing near the house. The sun was shining bright and Clarissa had a happy time, listening to the birds singing as she watched her pet lamb, Babe, the youngest of the flock, frolicking near his mother.

Suddenly Clarissa looked toward the orchard. She fancied she saw a slight movement. Closely she watched. What could it be? Then she saw—just for one moment—a wolf slowly drawing near. The pack leader no doubt! What should she do?

She hesitated for a moment. Then she saw to the kitchen door, opened it and called the sheep. They knew the friendly voice of their little mistress. Quickly they came, trustfully, suspecting no harm. When the last sheep was safely in, Clarissa closed the door and bolted it. In a few minutes the wolves loped by to the wood beyond.

Clarissa's father and mother could hardly believe their eyes when they came home and found the kitchen full of contented sheep and a happy little girl playing with them. However, when they had heard the story, they hugged Clarissa tight and told her she had done just right.

That night before Clarissa went to sleep, Mother opened the Bible and read some verses to the little girl, all about the Good Shepherd and his sheep. Clarissa thought they were beautiful verses. "Because you were brave and the sheep were meek and obedient, you all came to no harm," said Mother. And then she kissed Clarissa and left her to think happily of the gentle, obedient sheep.

Through the Bad Lands of South Dakota it was very interesting to see several of the battle scars of the Civil War, and in Kentucky we saw many cotton fields.

At Chicago we drove along Lake Michigan and went to Lincoln Park Zoo, and also many other points of interest, and at Elgin, Ill., we saw the wonderful formation of the Great Grant's home in Galena, Ill., which still has the same furniture in it, and also a chair he used in the White House.

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The Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

My first letter was not printed, so I will write again—this time about my trip I had this summer to Florida. My mother and I, with my grandmother and my uncle, went by auto, traveling 9000 miles.

We left Portland, Ore., June 10, and we crossed 21 states besides re-crossing Wyoming, and Idaho twice. We crossed the Cascades, Blue Mountains, Rocky, Allegheny, Cumberland, and Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills. We also crossed the Columbia, Snake, Platte, Red, Trinity, Mississippi, Missouri, and the Ohio Rivers and many smaller ones. We visited Boise, Idaho, where the Arrow Head government dam is located. It is said to be the second largest in the world. At Twin Falls, Ida., we saw one of the highest bridges in the world; it spans a lava rock canyon and is 475 feet high and 1400 feet long. Also we saw the wonderful Shoshone Falls.

We also visited Denver, Colo., which is one mile above the sea, and at Colorado Springs, Colo., we went through the Garden of the Gods. I had my picture taken on a ledge of Balanced Rock, which is 71 feet high. At Raton, N. M., we crossed the highest point on the Santa Fe Trail from ocean to ocean—8900 feet. Next we went to Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex., and Shreveport, La., where there is a large broadcasting station.

At Baton Rouge we ferried across the Mississippi River. From there to New Orleans we drove along the Mississippi River where it was diked, and saw many beautiful southern homes and also the Negro cabins. New Orleans has many buildings 200 years old and very narrow streets. Gulfport, Miss., Mobile, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., and Tallahassee, the state capital of Florida, were our next stops.

At St. Cloud, Fla., 30 miles from Orlando, we visited my great-grandmother and grandfather whom I had never seen, and we surely had a grand time. We gathered beautiful shells at Melbourne, Fla., and at Daytona Beach we enjoyed a fine swim. This beach is a race course and is 500 feet wide and 23 miles long, and when the tide is out the sand is nearly as hard as concrete.

St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest city in America, was a very interesting place. Ponce de Leon landed here in 1513 in search of the "fountain of youth." At Atlanta, Ga., we saw the Confederate Monument being carved on Stone Mountain. The figure of General Lee on his horse is the height of a 15-story building.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., we saw several of the battle scars of the Civil War, and in Kentucky we saw many cotton fields.

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CHANGES ARE ESTABLISHED

Stock Market Price Movement Uneven—Food Issues Active

NEW YORK (AP)—Resumption of business after the two-day holiday today found the general course of stock prices still headed upward, although trading was quiet, and spot prices were scattered throughout the list.

Buying was largely a selective character, with the principal operations in specialties in which favorable developments are reported to be pending. The falling off in business was attributed, in part, to the observance of the Jewish religious holiday.

Call money remained unchanged at 6 per cent, and held steady at that figure throughout the morning. Calling of loans was not very heavy, but mid-month dividend and interest payments are expected to keep the rate from working lower.

An increase in the price, extra dividends on Motor Property and Hawaiian Pineapple and the publication of an excellent earnings report by American Telephone were the principal items in the day's business news. Foreign items also announced further improvement in the steel business.

National Lead ran up nearly 16 points to 22 1/2, and Western Union moved up 10 1/2 to 22 1/2, both new high records. Remington-Rand, on the other hand, responded to reports of improved earnings by crossing 5 1/2 to a new high.

Close Is Irregular. Establishment of new peak prices by the Hershey Chocolate and Kraft Cheese issues revived rumors of a food merger, in which these companies would figure. Canada Dry Ginger Ale also reached a new high.

Rails were slow in following the leadership of New Haven, which advanced 3 points to a new top at 123. Missouri Pacific dropped 3 1/2 points to 118 1/2.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Columbia Carbon, General Electric, Standard Gas & Electric and Vulcan Detinning each dropped about 5 points. Air Reduction, Simmons and American Foreign Power sagged 3 points or more.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Sterling cables advanced 7-32 of a cent to a new high record at 84.86 1/2. Spanish pesetas broke 160 to 131.91, and the announcement that the Spanish Government had abandoned official control of the exchange market.

Important news from the foreign markets in the last hour. U. S. Steel sagged, while New Haven rose above 120 in the new high ground.

International Business Machines mounted 12 points to a new peak, and Houston Oil and Macy 5 each. Columbia Carbon dropped 5 1/2 and North American.

The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Bonds Improve. Resumption of trading in bonds after the holiday found further improvement under way today. Low coupon rails, which have been leading the recovery of the entire list, were again under accumulation, although heavy trading was of relatively small proportions.

Gains of 1 to more than 2 points came out in the latter end of the Southern Railway general 4 1/2, Atlantic & Danville first 4 1/2, St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line first 4 1/2, and Pennsylvania general 4 1/2, while the latter strength developed in Union Pacific refunding 4.

Among the higher coupon issues, Wabash 5 1/2 moved 2 1/2 points to 118 1/2, Denver, Rio Grande & Western 5 1/2 gained 1/2, and Great Western 5 1/2 gained 1/2.

Speculative issues were active under the leadership of the Seaboard Air Line and Seaboard-All-Florida obligations. There was also some buying in income bonds in the latter end of Chicago Terre Haute 5 1/2 and Hudson & Manhattan 5 1/2 improved fractionally, but the St. Paul was heavy.

Utilities and industries and others behind the carriers and were mostly steady in the convertible section. Texas Corporation 5s, when issued, sold up half a point to 102 1/2, and today buying which enabled this debutante again to surpass the American Telephone 4 1/2 in volume. The latter issue opened in the latter end of points higher, but reacted. Changes in stock feature issues ran to fractions. Remington-Rand 5 1/2, with warrants, moved across 5 1/2 to a new high for the year.

United States Government and foreign issues ruled slightly higher.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev. Oct. (old) 18.20 18.20 18.20 18.20 Oct. 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Four New Records in Outboard Races

*Break Marks in Classes A, B,
D and E—Five Titles
Are Decided*

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—Four new records were established as five outboard

Marshall Eldridge, Brighton, Mass., set a new mark for Class D boats when he sent his craft over the five-mile course at an average speed of 44.93 m. p. h. in 13m. 30.2s. His address is 1005 S. Broadway, Brighton, Mass. 02149. He, however, failed to win the championship in the division, the total elapsed time of 13m. 30.2s. by Richard Upsall, Bass Lake, Ind., for two heats, shading Eldridge's performance.

William J. Haskins, Madison, Calif., established a new record of 40.43 m. p. h., winning the Class B championship. His equipment was questioned, but a checkup revealed his boat qualified for the record.

Douglas Haskins, Boston, won the Class A championship with a total elapsed time of 23m. 53.6s. for two five-mile heats, and also set a Class A one-mile record of 4m. 53.6s. in the first heat.

The fourth record was set by E. B. Doolittle of Chicago, winner of the Class E trophy, who piloted his boat over the one-mile straightaway course at the rate of 39.353 m. p. h. His time for the two five-mile heats was 16m. 18.1s.

The Class C championship was won by C. Coeffier, Watonsville, Wis., with elapsed time of 15m. 2s. 2a.

A protest entered by O. K. Hunsake, Beverly Hills, Calif., that the starting line was not properly marked, was legal under the rules of the association, was disallowed by the championship committee.

SCULLS CHAMPION
FEATURES REGATTA

Kenneth Myers, United States single sculls champion, featured the New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta on the Charles River Saturday by winning the senior single sculls race after holding off a great spurt by Russell & Codman Jr. of the Union Boat Club of Boston; and the quarter-mile senior singles after a stern chase of John A. Crooks, another Union B. C. man. To top off his prowess he stroked the Philadelphia four-oared shell to victory over Boston in a one-mile intercity race.

Philadelphia, won the senior double sculls one-mile race with a fine exhibition of rowing. Anthony Koszak of the Springfield Rowing Association won the one-mile association single sculls race in the most keenly contested event on the regatta program. He took the lead just at the finish after a great spurt to pass four oarsmen.

HOLLYWOOD WINS THE PACIFIC COAST TITLE

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Hollywood won the Pacific coast baseball championship Sunday by defeating the Mission Reds in the final game, 8 to 3.

ally which broke a 3-all tie to win the deciding contest. The Missions had won the first half of a split season and the title was captured in the second half.

After dropping the first two games of the title series at San Francisco, the Hollywood team came back to win the next four games and the championship. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Hollywood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Missions	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	2

Batteries—Shellenback and Baseler; Cole, Nelson and Baldwin.

GEORGETTINI WINS TITLE AGAIN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Although there is still only one team of the circuit, the

ROGOLUBOV WINS
BEITLIN (47-2) D. Rogolubov of the Soviet Union, an Alexander A. Aiekhne of Paris in 35 moves in the thirteenth game of their world chess championship. Dr. Aiekhne, the present champion, has won 6, Rogolubov 3, and 4 games have been drawn.

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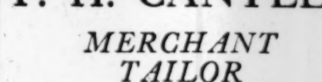
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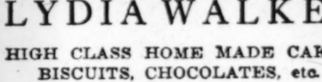
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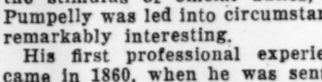
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Who Best Serves the Public?

NO DOUBT it will be generally conceded that a political party which emerges after a national election with as definite a mandate as that given the Republican Party in 1928 may properly initiate, with a reasonable prospect of having adopted, economic measures designed to amend or correct industrial conditions which may need such correction. Despite this, there is presented in the United States at the moment an anomalous condition in which the effective carrying out of this mandate is delayed, or possibly defeated, by an illogical and unnatural coalition between those in Congress as representatives of the defeated opposition party and obstructionist members of the dominant party who refuse to act in accord with the plain obligation assumed by them as subscribers to their party's pre-election platform pledges.

Within certain tolerably well-defined limits, the freedom of action of a regularly chosen senator or representative in Congress is unquestioned and undisputed. He may, within these limits, support or oppose proposed legislation. But such liberty of action can hardly be construed to embrace those defined policies to whose support or defeat the party to which he belongs and upon whose platform he stood for election is definitely committed.

Block domination, made possible by illogical coalitions, is not an exemplification of democratic government. Through the organization of blocs in legislative bodies there is made effective, as in the present alignment in Washington, what actually amounts to minority rule. It cannot be maintained that the insurgent Republican senators are, by insisting upon the form of tariff legislation now proposed, aiding in carrying out the party pledges to which they at least tacitly committed themselves when elected or by which they are nominally bound by the party platform.

The tendency toward aggressive insurgency and the somewhat more confusing conditions resulting from the illogical coalition in the Senate would not be seriously regarded were it not for the fact that they result in the holding up, if not the final defeat, of a legislative program popularly approved and definitely outlined long in advance by the Administration. At present, as matters stand, an executive veto will prevent the final adoption of what the President may regard as unwise economic laws. But the apparent deadlock will as certainly prevent the enactment of needed remedial legislation.

Thus it must be concluded that the people of the United States are not being satisfactorily served under the existing arrangement. Those adjustments which had been promised to industry cannot be made so long as the present order exists. It is realized, meantime, where the responsibility for this condition rests.

Illumination for Legal Lights

WITH the announcement that plans have been completed for housing Johns Hopkins University's new institute of law, dedicated to the study of the effects of laws on society, comes the encouraging report that a number of investigations of social importance are already well advanced.

Instead of limiting its considerations to abstract and hypothetical legal questions, the Institute is evidencing its practical usefulness by going into such problems as the social effects of double taxation and installment buying.

There is promise of valuable help in President Ames's declaration that the aim of the institute is "to determine the truth, leaving to others the application of this knowledge. The underlying thought is to learn the actual or probable effect of laws, present and proposed, upon man and man's relation with man."

In this new legal laboratory the research worker will study the chemistry of law. His test tubes will be filled with varied data gathered from the crucible of common experience and then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively for the benefit of mankind.

With the results of these experiments tabulated and available for reference, lawmakers may legislate with a wiser anticipation of results. At least more illumination is promised for solons and legal lights.

Teaching the Young Ear to Hear

THE practice of providing concerts for young people has grown in popularity in the United States. Many of the prominent symphony orchestras now sponsor such series as a part of their regular winter's schedule. These concerts enlist the services of the regular personnel of the orchestra, the principal conductor or his assistant, and, usually, a lecturer to give brief remarks before each number is played, calculated to help the audience to understanding and greater enjoyment of the music.

Much depends upon the qualifications of this lecturer. Knowing a great deal about music, he must know also enough about children and about teaching not to condescend to his hearers. His remarks should be entertaining although instructive. Also, they should be brief.

One of the most conspicuously successful of such lecturers is Ernest Schelling, the distinguished composer and pianist, who began his annual Junior Orchestral Series with the Phil-

harmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York on Oct. 12, with Oscar Shumsky, a twelve-year-old violinist, as soloist. Mr. Schelling combines the functions of conductor and lecturer. He gives a similar series each season in Boston, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Schelling is on the best of terms with his young audience. He tells them amusing stories, and shows them diverting pictures on a screen. He gets them to take part in the program by singing at least one of the numbers. Often he sets words to the principal theme of a composition, to help them remember the music. His auditors keep program notes of their own throughout the season, and prizes are awarded at the last concert for the best notes.

A new plan for junior concerts has been arranged this year by Alfred J. Swan, director of music at Swarthmore College, who will be the lecturer at the eight children's concerts to be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Alexander Smallens conducting. The concerts are to be divided into two series adapted to youthful listeners of different ages. Series A will be for children of twelve and under; Series B, for those over twelve. This arrangement, designed to accommodate programs and lectures to the understanding of the listeners, seems to promise an improvement in the service.

Whatever the method, these concerts have everywhere the same laudable aim: to make the best music familiar to children, and to prepare them to be intelligent listeners in their maturity. These concerts deserve, therefore, the support of both lovers of music and lovers of children.

Monarch of Pieland

PRINCESS BLUEBERRY of Pieland is only one of the royal family. Hers is a radiant personality, and when she appears in her bluish purple gown multitudes of admirers give her tumultuous acclaim and heap upon her head all manner of extravagant praise. But she is just a princess, not a ruling sovereign. That high honor belongs solely to his rotund majesty, King Pumpkin the First.

The learned lexicographers have been unable to trace the ancestry of the royal house of Pieland. Most of them insist that the name should be spelled pumpkin—a flourish of aristocratic foolishness—while the plain people have for centuries preferred punkin, a pronunciation which admirably connotes the simple habits and humble origin of this beloved monarch.

The King of Pieland himself has no delusions of royal grandeur. He is essentially of the soil, brother of the lowly squash and companion of the tasseled corn. He wears none of the flamboyant trappings of authority, but is content with the saffron jerkin of his low estate.

His coming to the throne room is preceded by an exhalation of spicy odors, redolent of harvest riches. King Pumpkin is holding court just now throughout his wide domain, to the immense satisfaction of his devoted followers. Long may he reign and prosper.

Paying to Keep People Idle

THE protest of Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons in the United States, against enforced marking of "prison made" on goods manufactured in penitentiaries raises a cogent objection notwithstanding the approval of this practice by the Advisory Committee on Prison Industries which has reported to the Department of Commerce. It can hardly be maintained that the "prison made" tag is at present anything more than a desire to employ prejudice to keep the products of prison industries out of the market.

And what is the result? Businesses and workmen pay heavy taxes to feed, clothe and shelter a body of men who, were they out of prison, would be expected to labor for their keep. The situation is a remarkable example of a willingness of representatives of capital and labor to tax themselves and the community to keep other men out of work.

And does it pay? Mr. Bates admits too much when he says, "All prison production reduces the amount of production outside." In a specific overproduced industry this would probably be the case, but if directed into the proper channels prison production can be added to present production simply to swell the total of the world's good and augment the demand for the products of free labor.

Europe's Budgets Begin to Balance

THAT the fiscal structure of European states rests on far surer foundations than a few years ago is strikingly apparent from figures on their public revenues and expenditures recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce. Stabilization of currencies has been achieved. Most budgets are now being balanced. Russia has the largest deficit—\$297,000,000—but this is little more than 10 per cent of the total revenue. Austria, Finland, Greece, and the Irish Free State report deficits of about the same percentage. The Netherlands has the largest proportion in red ink. With revenues of \$299,000,000, expenditures will run to \$358,000,000.

Such figures, so baldly stated, are hardly comparable. Public accounts are kept in different ways. Some annual budgets may include capital expenditures to be recouped by borrowings. Thus an apparent deficit vanishes as soon as the loan is marketed. On the whole, however, the figures bear out the conclusion of the Department of Commerce, that "the economic recovery of Europe, accomplished within the last few years, is strikingly reflected in the present position of European public finances." Stability has taken the place of instability.

The Department of Commerce in its bulletin segregates the expenditures so that one may see the amounts spent because of national debts, defense, education, and social service. It appears that save for Denmark, the Irish Free State, the Netherlands, and Norway, defense requires larger amounts than does education. Here again the figures must not be taken as meaning too much. Defense is a national matter. Education is cared for by local as well as central authorities, and the proportion of the cost derived from local and central budgets varies from country to country. The bulletin declares, however, that in comparison with pre-war budgets, "probably the most general decrease

is in the proportion of expenditures for defense." This is a fact of no mean significance.

As would be expected, the totals of public debts are large. The Department of Commerce has translated these into per capita terms. Thus Great Britain's public debt is \$809 a person; France's is \$280; Switzerland's \$238, and Germany's (exclusive of reparations) \$33. The lowest per capita amount is \$4 in Lithuania. Here again the bare figures tell only a small part of the story. One must know, for example, the national wealth and incomes of Great Britain and France in order to say how much greater a burden \$809 is than \$230. He must know also the incidence of taxation. How is the national income divided among individuals? Is the principal burden on corporations, on men of wealth, or on men of moderate means? Perhaps the Department of Commerce will continue its investigations and give answers to some of these questions.

A Holiday in Liner Building

WHEN an American steamship operator urges that the various maritime nations call a halt in their competitive race to bridge the Atlantic with a flotilla of palatial liners, it is time, perhaps, that attention be paid to his views, for American shipping men have more to gain than other powers in a race for supremacy, since, it may be said figuratively, the American operators are starting from nothing, and an orgy of shipbuilding, with Government aid, will leave them in possession of a fleet of vessels.

A race as intensive in its competitive aspects as was the era of naval armaments has its drawbacks. Transatlantic passengers today do not half fill the existing vessels, figuring the accommodations available throughout the year, and the addition of a fleet of ships larger than those now in operation would serve merely to add to the vacant space in the present ships, assuming that the newer vessels, by reason of their added size, speed and luxury, took the traffic away from the older ships.

It is too optimistic to anticipate such a growth in transatlantic business as to warrant the construction of 1000-foot liners by all the leading companies, and yet that is the present tendency, for each line is openly or secretly preparing to try to take away from the North German Lloyd Line the luster of operating the fastest transatlantic ship. But with the vessels recently built or now building able to handle all the first class transatlantic travel of the last year, it is obvious that from an economic standpoint the present construction of these ocean giants is of debatable value.

Making Business Serve Society

IF WE accept the dictum once expressed by a former President of the United States that business exists for the convenience of society, it might be comparatively easy to reach a just decision upon the many national acts calculated to promote trade and commerce. It would, however, be but a biased judgment unless we also measure those acts in accordance with the second part of the same statement, namely, that society does not exist for the convenience of business. A new world-wide appreciation of this rule is indicated in recent consideration of plans to regulate rubber and sugar production, and, in the United States, agricultural surpluses.

Although the export restrictions on rubber have been removed by British decree, the Dutch producers are now said to have devised a plan for joint selling agencies. The scheme is somewhat similar to that adopted for the benefit of the Dutch sugar producers. It has been well known that the markets for rubber are not adequate to consume all of the output, the rubber plantations having been increased tremendously to care for the world emergency existing some fifteen years ago.

A similar condition has been confronting the sugar industry, with one exception. It has long been the practice of certain nations to pay a bounty to growers on sugar exports. This encouraged the shipment of sugar abroad and, in a sense, led to "dumping" it on the markets of other nations. The League of Nations has now received a recommendation that the export bounties on sugar be gradually abandoned. It is always unwise, as was found in the case of the rubber restrictions, to adopt drastic nationalistic plans that are likely to be injurious to the public at large. There may be good reason for desiring to protect and preserve a business and to encourage the production of a much needed article of commerce. That, however, is possible without exacting a tribute upon the consumers of the world.

Editorial Notes

Evidences everywhere, particularly that of groups of boys playing baseball with third base in the center of two aisles of car tracks, point to the ever-increasing need for more playgrounds and more municipal tennis courts and golf links. The problem, apparently, is not one for future consideration, but demands immediate attention. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner, emphasized the importance of playgrounds when he said recently: "Playgrounds are the breeding places for the characteristics of good citizenship."

In calling attention to the fact that in the last twenty years the speed of airplanes has multiplied ten times, Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly the English Channel, predicts that today's speed can be doubled in the next ten years, which will bring it up to about 750 miles an hour. Pretty soon most of the time in making a journey will be taken up in starting and stopping.

With an estimated crop of 375,000 barrels of cranberries from Massachusetts, and 134,000 barrels from New Jersey, one item of the Thanksgiving dinner, at least, seems assured.

With two such men as President Hoover and Premier MacDonald sitting on it, there certainly was no chance for log rolling.

Add to difficult jobs that of the poet who, with winter approaching, is just beginning to write his spring sonnets.

The Crossroads of the Caribbean

JAMAICA

IN THE Caribbean, all routes lead to Jamaica. And to Kingston, that picturesque tropic town of black and white, hot as Singapore, busy as Honolulu, the flags of all nations are borne on far-wandering ships from all the seas. For Kingston is the crossroads of the Caribbean, even as Singapore is the crossroads of the East and Honolulu the crossroads of the Pacific.

Liners from New York and Liverpool, Bremen and Hamburg and Rotterdam, "de luxe" cruisers from both sides of the Atlantic, battered "tramps" from anywhere, and black-manned schooners from among the romantic isles of the Caribbean bring their sun-drenched decks. Off Port Royal they lie at anchor, even as lay the bold racks of the buccaners in the old, reckless days when maritime existence in the Caribbean was a survival of the strongest. And somewhere beneath them, buried deep now under the ever-shifting sands of the southern sea, lies the ancient city, whose very name men once spoke with bated breath.

In the tropic dawn Kingston, verdure-decked, nestles in the shadow of its background of emerald hills with a charm almost equal to Honolulu's. It is then the far-come ship is likely to approach it, and in the cool of early morn there is wafted out to one a breath of the perfumed air of the low latitudes, redolent with the smell of fecund soil after rain, of a hundred blossoms, of fruit trees and spice and copra. The tropics greet one, the tropics at their climax, though one is but five days from New York. The "Pearl of the Caribbean," its folk folk call Jamaica. And when the visitor comes to know it well he is apt to agree.

Kingston's streets, except the one extremely English main thoroughfare, vary little from those of Colombo or Sourabaya or Penang, and the ubiquitous Chinese is just as much in evidence. In Jamaica he has found another land of prosperity and content, far removed from famine and civil wars. All over the immense island he has extended his commercial operations, until every country crossroad knows his little shop. As in the South Seas and the East Indies and the South American west coast, he has taken the native to wife, and his progeny bear such curious names as Jefferson Ah Choi and Jackson Chung.

In summer, Kingston outdoes even Singapore or Sourabaya in climate, but the hills are close at hand and easily reached. A railway of British dependability, even if of colonial deliberateness, ascends them to an altitude of 2500 to 3000 feet. Among the hills, green-clad and tranquil as the Devonshire uplands at "home," there are hostelries of large variety, invariably British in management and in atmosphere, little oases here in the tropics which are "forever England."

And about them are British communities, well-to-do planters of sugar or fruit, country clubs, tennis courts and golf links. Best of all, there is the hospitality and friendliness of the English colonial settlement. There is welcome to the stranger here in the Jamaican hills, and there is a charm which the guest at the garish, noisy, startlingly expensive hotels about Kingston and Port Antonio never knows. For the real joy of Jamaica reveals itself apart from the seaports, away from the hot, steamy alluvial plain, up here among these hills, which are the hills of England transported across the sea.

Crossing from Colon I talked with the veteran chief steward of the Elder & Fyfe steamer about the possibilities of inexpensive and quiet tarries in Jamaica, having received at a steamship office in the "Zone" the startling information that there was "only one hotel worth while" in the whole island; and that a place, as I later discovered, of appalling prices, catering chiefly to tourists from the United States seeking Jamaica for reasons having nothing to do with the romantic charm of the Caribbean. My friend, the steward, made it clear that the information I had received about the island hostelries was to be disregarded as only propaganda. And he directed me to the

"What Is Prosperity?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the first editorial in the Monitor of August 30 you ask, "What Is Prosperity?" I do not think the Americans have "swollen heads" on account of their unparalleled prosperity. As I see it, they owe this to a great extent to the ambition of the individual in America and to the vast market they have in their own country. There is plenty of efficiency in Great Britain, but there is a lack of ambition on the part of the average British worker. He is satisfied with small things, and as long as he earns sufficient to make a living and has his amusements, he does not think of pushing ahead.

Nor do the leaders of industries here, large or small, encourage their employees to aim at big things. In America, as far as I know, everybody is welcome and encouraged to "get to the top," to do his best, and there is no limit set to his earnings, all depending on his own energies and ambition. I am quite sure that, given the same opportunities and ambition (the efficiency is there), Great Britain could do just as well as the United States of America have done.

The present tendency all over the world seems to be that nations already prosperous or struggling to prosperity believe that they will reach their goal (still greater prosperity or a modicum of prosperity, whichever the case may be) by erecting higher and more tariff walls. In my opinion, tariff walls do not lead to prosperity, but certainly arouse much ill-feeling among nations and are harbingers of war.

WALTER BUCHLER, London, Eng.

Against Chain-Store Underselling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your splendid articles covering the National Chain Store Association have made me feel especially grateful for The Christian Science Monitor.

I have reference particularly to the remarks of W. T. Grant, head of the Grant chain of stores, and to the vicious practice of selling merchandise below cost with the intention of hurting and destroying their local competition. Interestingly enough, he has learned that this method hurts his business, too.

One of the particularly vicious forms this practice takes is at the opening of a new store by one of these large chains. At that time merchandise is sold (almost given away) at such low prices that it has the effect of practically destroying all local competition. As Mr. Grant points out, the chains cannot keep this up, and thus give the public a false idea of the values they are prepared to give.

Here is another aspect of the problem. For the past three years my brother and I have conducted a retail establishment. When we started the business was very small, but more business has been attracted, with the result that one of the chains dealing in merchandise which a number of the stores in town already sell is opening a store.

There is enough business for all who are rendering a service to the community, but those who think to build up a big business through unfair competition will find that they have built their house on the sand.

A. KRON, O.

Three Cheers for U. T. C. S. M.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was deeply touched by your editorial, captioned "Dear Mr. Editor," appearing in your issue of Aug. 30, and thoroughly appreciate your predicament. "You shoot your shafts into the air; they fall to earth, you know not where." Yet surely there can be no doubt in the editorial mind that your splendid editorials are being read, absorbed and digested. Speaking for myself, I can say that none of your learned disquisitions, from that on the illegality of the singularity of oaks to that on the Pact of Paris, ever passes by me without being mentally masticated pro and con, and in between. If I haven't written to you before and aired my views, it's undoubtedly because I've

fairest of all the hill towns, to Mandeville, a true bit of Devonshire in a tropic setting.

Across the broad plain, past sleepy, old-fashioned Spanishtown with its ancient cathedral and memorial to Henry Morgan, first buccanier, then Lieutenant-Governor, the Jamaica railway pursues its winding, leisurely way. It leads through fields of sugar cane, across clear streams from the hills, their banks lined with coconut palms, past native villages of sun-baked clay huts and paintless frame shacks, along the edges of vast banana plantations and finally, rod by rod, it mounts imperceptibly into the uplands.

Now the breeze which comes in through the open windows of the observation car grows cooler, and as the quickly passing southern twilight fades, one's raiment of tropical "whites" is ready to yield to tweeds. For during the winter season the temperature in the hills sometimes drops at night to fifty degrees or lower.

The Mandeville station is five miles from the village and the road winds upward among the hills, revealing at every turn panoramas of tropical beauty unsurpassed in any isle of the southern seas. Among the richly clad hills, in a saucerlike depression, lies the village itself, the fair gem of all Jamaica. It gathers itself comfortably about a "common," even as a community of Worcestershire or Devon. And on every hand are the gently sloping downs, with their sheep and cattle, the distant hills green as the Cotswolds, the comfortable estates, all even more suggestive of "home." It is an English community, this, the most distinctly English in the island, and in an environment most suitable and most typical of all they have left behind these hospitable "colonies" have made themselves a bit of England here in the Caribbean.

Across the common stands an English church, stone, tree-surrounded, Norman-towered, homelike as a church in Warwickshire. Opposite is the courthouse; behind is the broad sweep of the cricket and football field; here and there are the shops, some British, mostly Chinese. On the slope of the nearest hill is the country club, with its golf course straggling "sportingly" through the valleys and among the woodlands. Here, when the day's leisurely work is done—at about 3 o'clock—gathers the British community for tennis and golf. It is cool, then, here in the hills, and between 4 o'clock and 6 there is ample time for a comfortable round or a few sets on the clay courts.

I came to Mandeville for a week—and remained three months. For Mandeville is that kind of a place, and so are its people. Never among the English anywhere in the world, at home or in the farthest-set places of the Empire, the South Seas to the Himalayas, have I failed to find welcome and hospitality, quick and genuine and lasting. For the English, too, are that kind of people. But here in Mandeville, the gem of fair Jamaica, I think that British hospitality fairly outdoes itself. It lends a charm to existence even as does the lovely environment. It makes life ideal in an ideal setting, furnishing rest for work no less than for the play that follows.

Yet Jamaica possesses many another beauty spot. If you continue on by the railway, all the way to its terminus at the far end of the line, you reach—long after dark—Montego Bay. You will have left the hills behind and descended to the coast, to find a tropical town that almost suggests Papeete, and is rather better equipped with hotels. The warmth of the lowlands is here tempered by the trade breeze, and for a full tropical community Montego Bay is perhaps the most attractive in the entire Caribbean.

There is a white beach for bathing, with water like that of Waikiki, and over it the palm trees droop as beside a Tahitian lagoon. Its contrast with such as Mandeville a few hours away, or with "stations" even higher in the hills and still cooler, is the contrast that declares the wonderful fascinating variety of this fair "crossroads" isle of the Caribbean where nature has provided about all that men can desire, and they, themselves, the rest.

M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

followed the line of least resistance by saying, "Oh, they're probably right anyway." But have a care! Henceforth I shall be most assiduous in digging up flaws in your editorial gems, and then I shall let you have it.

Seriously, though, it is hard to express on paper just how much of a treasure the Monitor is. I like to consider myself an "undergraduate" in the "University of The Christian Science Monitor," majoring in world affairs, art, literature, music, drama, and minor in the gastronomic possibilities of blueberries and omelettes, and the peripatetic peregrinations of Snubs, Waddies et al. My professors need never fear that I shall cut classes; on the contrary, I wish they occurred oftener. As a self-appointed cheer leader, I ask all other undergraduates to join me in giving "three cheers and a tiger!" for U. T. C. S. M.

New York City. MORTON LEVY.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Cape Cod's Great Thrill

THE Eastern Steamship Company has operated its line between Boston and New York through the Cape Cod Canal a number of years; but the passing of time has not diminished the natives' and vacationists' interest in the passing of the ships. "Seeing the New York boat go through the canal" was first a novelty; now it is an institution. A man making his introductory visit to the Cape is bundled into his host's car the first evening and hustled to the banks of the canal, where every family has its reserved grandstand either at the Sagamore end, the Buzzards Bay end, or on the high cliffs in between.

When the beam of the searchlight shoots high in the sky like the northern lights, and a few minutes later the great ship—certainly great in comparison to its narrow confines—appears around a bend in the canal, the newcomer realizes he is just a little bit thrilled. Silently it comes through the darkness, like a huge phantom hotel moving on air. When it is a few yards away, the waters of the canal recede from the banks, and as it passes they rush back against the shore in mighty breakers. The sight-sters on the shore call and yell, and a few of the passengers, looking haughtily down from the high decks, begin to wave in reply. Soon there is only a glow of lights down the bay; another "boat has gone through the canal"; and there's no great excitement until the next night.

Boston Herald.

The Homing Cow

THE agricultural Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph relates a curious story of a homing cow. It was sold at Tonbridge Market and taken by motorlorry to a farm fifteen miles from its old home, but next morning it was found outside the familiar shippen. The "homing instinct" is mysterious. It is questionable whether it ought to be called an instinct at all, for, according to the current theory, pigeons use some kind of rudimentary intelligence in their "homing flights," and bees observe landmarks. But the theories are advanced tentatively, and for all the work of a generation of ornithologists, who have "ringed" innumerable swallows, there are many baffling circumstances in the parallel phenomenon of the migration of birds.

Bees, pigeons, swallows—and we must add cats—they are all creatures with a right air of mystery about them. Bees murmur languorously through the poetry of all the world; cats were worshipped in Egypt and are given the freedom of the palace of Islam. "Sister, my sister, O fleet, sweet swallow," as the Swinburnian nightingale sang, "the way is long to the sun and the south"; and the fifteen-mile walk of the cow was long, but it is difficult to be lyrical about a cow. Yet this cow—may its memory be cherished!—has known how to appeal to our sense of mystery, just as much as the storied swallow and the exemplary bee.—Daily Telegraph (London).